



DAILY REPORT

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PERILS OF NUCLEAR WAR, SDI PORTRAYED

PM080905 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 25 Dec 86 p 1

["Authoritative Opinion" by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation Yevgeniy Savitskiy: "To Struggle for Peace, for Mankind's Survival"]

[Text] People say that there can be no future without a past. This would appear to be true. If so, however, we must not only remember and be familiar with the past, it is also incumbent upon us to learn to draw the necessary conclusions from it.

World War I cost 10 million human lives, World War II -- more than 50 million. How many lives will a third world war take? Can mankind let itself continue to keep up this fatal historical reckoning? Such questions can be heard from television screens, they can be read in newspaper headlines, they reverberate in our homes, our squares, and our streets....

Is there an answer to these questions?

War, in the words of General Koumanakos, the famous Greek public figure, is on trial today. Indeed, it is on trial by mankind. Let me add: about time, too. Anyone who has seen for himself even a single explosion of a nuclear charge and its consequences -- and I am one of those who have -- would understand what I have in mind. War in our nuclear age is equivalent to the self-destruction of civilization. Were it to flare up, life on earth would end....

But this does not at all mean that our profession has lost its meaning, that we are "idling our lives away" in vain or are being maintained to no purpose. Peace needs to be protected more than ever before. Unfortunately, for the time being it is impossible to protect it from the threat of war without a well organized and reliable defense. Such a defense constitutes an inevitable response to the intrigues by those who are still playing with fire, striving to intimidate mankind and simultaneously impose their will on it.

The Soviet Government's decision to terminate the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests if the United States conducts another nuclear explosion next year is nothing but a response, a forced but necessary response. Soviet nuclear testing ranges have been silent for more than 500 days now, but the Washington leadership has not joined the USSR initiative which offers tremendous opportunities. The security interests of our country and its allies do not allow us to extend the moratorium again. Even so, we are prepared not to resume testing provided common sense finally gains the upper hand in Washington.

Today's world, in which everything is interconnected and interdependent, is entering a most crucial stage. If the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative announced by President Reagan gets going, it will most likely prove to be the last "initiative" of all mankind. If SDI, or the "Star Wars" programs as it has been styled in America, were to be implemented, it would inevitably bring about unpredictable military-political consequences.

This is well understood all over the world. It is also known in the United States. Much has been and is being said there about SDI and the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear war. Those who have taken the course of embarking on a new round of the arms race are being warned by the military, by politicians, and by scientists. [paragraph continues]

Speaking on the day marking the 41st anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, Linus Pauling, twice Nobel Prize winner and member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, declared that the total destructive yield of 60,000 megatons available to the two major nuclear powers does not leave even the slightest doubt that our civilization will not survive a third world war.

Those who believe that a nuclear war could possibly be survived in underground bunkers or somewhere in a faraway corner of the earth are mistaken -- this was said in support of Pauling by Gilbert White, another member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, who spent 3 years studying the possible environmental consequences of a nuclear war together with scientists from 30 countries. Up to 150 million metric tons of dust and soot would be released into the atmosphere in the event of nuclear strikes, he warns. This means that only 1 percent of the sun's energy would reach the earth, and the difference between night and day would disappear. All inhabitants of the planet would die -- it would be just a question of time and painful suffering....

There would seem to be just one possible conclusion from all this has been said: Only a madman is capable of unleashing nuclear weapons. But this conclusion would be mistaken. Unfortunately, matters are completely different. A nuclear conflagration could turn the earth to dust even without interference by unhinged persons.

U.S. Navy Commander, Retired, J. Busch, speaking like Pauling in Japan -- the country which survived the atom bomb -- announced that U.S. submarines are not fitted with systems precluding the possibility of accidentally launching the missiles with nuclear warheads they carry.

There is no reason to disbelieve the words of the U.S. Navy commander who is no longer on active service. Especially in view of the fact that, before getting out of uniform, he himself commanded one of those submarines. His fears are shared on a broader scale by former U.S. Secretary of Defense R. McNamara, the man who was directly responsible for the country's military strategy during the Kennedy and Johnson Presidencies. "The majority of Americans and, I believe, the majority of Japanese are simply unaware that the West's strategy calls for early first use of nuclear weapons in a conflict with the Soviet Union," he declared in his speech at a seminar held in the Japanese city of Osaka soon after the Reykjavik summit meeting. "They would be shocked to learn that they are mistaken. They would be terrified to learn that the top brass themselves consider that the implementation of our present strategy would lead to our society's destruction."

All this applies to conventional nuclear missile weapons -- if one can use the expression -- and to U.S. military preparations concerning, so to speak, yesterday and today. So, what can be said of SDI, a system which is planned to be controlled by computers? How can anyone seriously speak about control if the planet's fate is to be made dependent on machine error or technical breakdown....

It is, however, well known that there are still quite a few excessively ardent champions of SDI in the United States. Who are they? "The champions of SDI," according to W. Fulbright, the eminent U.S. politician and public figure who for years headed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "are the incumbent administration and what people call the military-industrial complex."

It cannot be put more clearly.

There is perhaps just one more point to be added. Those who persevere in their attempts to gain military superiority in order to dictate their conditions to the world perceive SDI not so much as a means of defense as a means of attack. Not a shield but a sword.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defense R. McNamara declared bluntly that the real objective of SDI is to paralyze the Soviet Union's strategic forces and to guarantee the possibility of an unpunished nuclear strike against the USSR.

This, as people say, dots all the i's.

But such calculations are totally senseless. Surely people in the United States do not really expect us to stand idly by! There are numerous methods to neutralize SDI and render it militarily useless. I have no intention of listing them -- this has already been discussed repeatedly and with sufficient clarity.

Those who represent the military-industrial complex are perfectly well aware that SDI will not protect the world from a nuclear catastrophe. But this does not worry them. For then SDI, just as all other large-scale military programs, primarily means profits in the billions. Enormous, fabulous sums of money. To abandon SDI for them means abandoning this money. But why, for whose sake? The prevailing balance of fear, they reason, prevents war. It has prevented it so far; please God, it will continue to prevent it. In this sense the implementation of SDI will change nothing. If SDI fails to produce the desired result and fails to create a reliable shield above America, the balance of fear will remain in existence. Meanwhile, billions and trillions of dollars will have found their way into the concerns' safes, and the Russians will have become more obliging. To put it succinctly, the profits are secure one way or another. But even if the Russians did create [sozdayut] their own program in response to SDI, this will also be no cause for alarm. The chances are balanced again, and the balance of fear reappears.

Our country will respond if SDI materializes. Parity will certainly be maintained. But the arms race will reach a level at which it will be exceptionally difficult, if at all possible, to halt it.

Modern science and technology demand all of us people inhabiting the earth a new approach toward matters, a new awareness of events, and, ultimately, new thinking and a new policy. But the new does not appear automatically, a struggle must be waged for it, its path must be cleared. It was not in vain that even the great Einstein, one of the first to map the path to the peaceful use of the atom and to warn against its use for military purposes, claimed that everything has changed in the nuclear age apart from man's thinking. History has proved him only partially right. Everything seems to have really remained the same for those who are accustomed to making fortunes out of war. But the new thinking -- in line with the times and based not on temporary advantage or narrow national interests but on a global approach toward the questions of war and peace on earth -- is forging ahead with growing persistence and captivating minds on an increasingly broad scale. Soviet Communists have set an example for all mankind.

Mutual deterrence, equality of threat, parity of fear.... All these fossils of the "cold war" times are hopelessly outdated. Outdated, but at the same time even more dangerous. Fear is not at all the force to stop mankind on the brink of the abyss. Even the fear of universal and hundredfold assured self-destruction. People get used to fear. Like, let us say, each and every one of us gets used to the idea of the inevitability of old age or death. The world has gotten used -- or almost used -- to the idea of nuclear bombs. In any case, people have learned to live as if they were altogether nonexistent.

But they do exist, these bombs: An unimaginably monstrous destructive force of 60,000 megatons does exist! In order to halt at the brink of the abyss, in order to survive and preserve a future for itself and its offspring, mankind -- yes, mankind, and not just parts of it -- must bring its thinking into line with the realities of the nuclear age. This is what our party and government are aiming for. The task of the Soviet Armed Forces, as I understand it, is to ensure the necessary historical time period for this difficult and complex process.

It is now, today, that we people on earth are bound to do everything to ensure mankind's survival and lay the foundations of a future world without wars.

U.S. 'IDIOSYNCRATIC' ARMS STANCE ASSAILED

LD072344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] Positive response throughout the entire world, including the United States, regarding the Soviet stage-by-stage program for nuclear disarmament is found to be very annoying by official Washington. In order to overcome the attraction of this program, U.S. propaganda puts forward quite idiosyncratic ideas. For example, the newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is trying to convince its readers: At present, the main danger is that the Soviets have managed to stretch U.S. power all over the world to such an extent, that at any point of possible confrontation, the United States must almost immediately pull the nuclear trigger. Over to commentator Vitaliy Sobolev:

Well, if the Soviets are guilty of this, then their vice is truly great. They have stretched U.S. power over more or less 114 countries, and although more than half a million U.S. soldiers serve away from their homeland, considering such geographical scope, how many of them occupy each point, as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states? Besides, many of their military bases are found near Soviet borders. The readers of the newspaper can sympathize with the U.S. soldiers who try to understand why on these bases they have seized hold of 12,000 nuclear triggers.

Whether it is the main danger or not, as the newspaper writes, the danger is obvious. It is obvious to the people of those countries where the bases with nuclear triggers are situated. It is no accident that the slogan "Yankee, go home" has become so popular in no less than 114 countries. The paper does not pay any attention to this, nor to the repeated Soviet proposals to liquidate the foreign military bases and to reduce military activity of states beyond their borders. However, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR underlines the importance of, and I quote: The Soviets receive an enormous political and psychological advantage by placing responsibility of being first to use nuclear weapons exclusively on the United States.

Therefore, the readers of this newspaper are given convincing evidence for the necessity of having nuclear weapons, as well as the nobility of the United States, which has not stretched Soviet power over 114 countries.

CONGRESS PROPOSES DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ABM TREATY

LD080740 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 8 TASS -- A draft joint House and Senate resolution on complying with and tightening the regime of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM) was tabled at the U.S. Congress.

The authors of the draft propose that the Pentagon be banned from testing and deploying an anti-missile defence system or its components of sea, air, space or mobile land basing if a similar system or its components are not tested or deployed by the Soviet Union.

The draft resolution is fresh evidence of lawmakers' opposition to President Reagan's "Star Wars" programme which, once realized, will demolish the ABM Treaty.

PERLE DISCUSSES SDI PROGRAM, B-52 MODERNIZATION

LD080922 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 8 TASS -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle said that the United States planned totally to modernize its fleet of B-52 strategic bombers by re-equipping them to carry cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

The United States is known to have violated the 1979 Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty when it re-equipped the 131st B-52 bomber to carry cruise missiles last November. Responding to newsmen's request to comment on a bill which has just been submitted to the 100th U.S. Congress for consideration and demanding that the administration comply with the SALT-2 treaty terms, Perle stated that the President would veto any bill to which the similar amendment would be adopted.

Perle also stressed that the White House did not intend under any circumstances to abandon its "Star Wars" programme.

VOROTNIKOV BRIEFS DIPLOMATS ON ECONOMY

PM071633 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 51, 21 Dec 86 p 4

[Gennadiy Leonov report: "Meeting With the Head of Russian Federation Government"]

[Text] As many as 40 ambassadors and other diplomats from 69 countries met with Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers. the theme of the talk with the head of government of the largest Republic in the USSR was -- "The socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in the 12th Five-Year Plan".

Vitaliy Vorotnikov said in part: "The economic development rates have slowed down and the quality of output has deteriorated in the last few years in the USSR, in the Russian Federation in particular. A feeling of complacency set in, generated by the rather high growth rates in the late 60s and early 70s and by our huge resources. An inertia of thinking has developed, based on the groundless belief in the capability of the USSR to keep making progress in a planned way without exerting any special efforts. All that has led to stagnation. Many mistakes have also been made in developing the social sphere. It was lagging substantially behind production.

"The absence of unemployment in the USSR is a historic gain of socialism. However, full employment and effective employment are two different things. Unfortunately, not everybody in our country is working efficiently. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a new incentives system to stimulate human activity.

"The main thing today is the country's accelerated socio-economic development. The national income in the Russian Federation must increase by 1990 by nearly 25 percent compared with 1985. The increase in industrial output in 1986 was 4.8 per cent (the plan was 4.0 percent). And this was done only through increased labour productivity which, in its turn, grew by 4.9 per cent (planned 3.7 per cent)."

What did the foreign diplomats think about the meeting with Vitaliy Vorotnikov?

Arthur Hartman, Ambassador of the USA, said that he knows the geography of Russia rather well since he had travelled a lot around it. Of course, he was very interested to hear the plans of such a huge Republic for the future. According to Mr. Hartman, our plans are very serious and they'll see how the USSR copes with them.

Bryan G. Cartledge, Ambassador of Great Britain, said that such meetings with major Soviet government and Party officials were extremely useful and interesting for diplomats because at them they get first-hand information about the country's development plans. He said that the Soviet people had outlined a very serious programme and he wished them success.

In answer to the question on the possibility of a thaw in the USSR-Britain relations, the Ambassador thinks the development of our bilateral relations is satisfactory and that the visit to the USSR by the British Prime Minister could impart a fresh impulse to it.

Abdullah Shaykh Isma'il, Ambassador of Somalia: I like especially the fact that more attention is being given to the USSR to raising the people's well-being. And in general, today one feels an unprecedented upsurge and a mobilization of all creative forces in your country.

GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF GORBACHEV INDIA TOUR DEPICTED

PM061400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 87 First Edition p 6

[Academician Ye. Primakov article: "A Big Step Forward: Thoughts Following M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to India"]

[Text] Major international events never have one single effect over a strictly limited period. They are major and significant precisely by virtue of the fact that their influence extends over time and space; they affect the entire system of international relations and are taken into account when important decisions are taken. One such event was the recent visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The results of this visit can be measured by several parameters: Soviet-Indian relations, the situation in the region, and the situation in the world as a whole.

The Soviet-Indian Aspect [subhead]

The ties between the USSR and India are ancient and stable in nature. On both sides there has been clear continuity and consistency in the desire to widen and deepen these ties. After India had gained independence, this line was firmly pursued by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. But even when for a short period the Indian National Congress ceded power to the opposition, Prime Minister M. Desai, by visiting Moscow, emphasized that the policy of preserving and developing relations with the USSR is the policy of the whole nation.

The constant process of development of relations between the USSR and India is based on firm objective foundations — the identity or similarity of the two states' interests and lack of "incompatibilities" between them in the geopolitical sphere. At the same time the results of M.S. Gorbachev's 10 hours of talks with Prime Minister R. Gandhi could provide the most substantial impetus in the entire history of Soviet-Indian relations, promoting their multifaceted development. Obviously, several circumstances testify to this conclusion.

First. India is tackling a difficult task of economic progress, complicated not only by vestiges of the colonial past, but also by the constant demographic pressure. The present stage in resolving this task is such that receiving economic, scientific, and technical assistance from outside is of vital importance for India. At the same time the limited nature of the potential for receiving such assistance from the United States have recently emerged more clearly than before. Naturally, it is not a question of a block on all forms of cooperation with India on the part of the United States and the other developed capitalist states. Such ties exist, foreign capital and transnational corporations operate in India, and various channels by which technology can be transferred are open and functioning. But all this is rationed out and limited by the neoglobalist policy of the United States, which does not want India to have economic, scientific, and technical independence; still less does it want India's defense capability to grow, especially in the conditions of firm American military-political support for Pakistan. The Indian leadership cannot but be aware of that.

Second. The USSR has repeatedly demonstrated its reliability as a partner in cooperation with India. At the same time new opportunities are now opening up as a result of the acceleration of the development, renewal, and reorganization of the economic machinery in the USSR, which is taking our country to radically new heights in the economy and creates the prospects of a technological breakthrough in the next few years. People in India see this, and take it into account.

Third. Judging by R. Gandhi's remarks and the nature of the documents he has signed, the course which the USSR pursues in international affairs, and especially its constructiveness and realism in the arms reduction sphere and its well founded orientation toward eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century, accords with India's interests and impresses its leadership. This policy is congenial and clear to India both as a recognized, authoritative force in the Nonaligned Movement and as one of the main organizers of the influential "Delhi Six," and simply as a state committed to the stabilization of the international situation.

Fourth. The Soviet Union, in turn, understands India's role and place in the modern world. In political terms, it is not merely an Asian power, but a great world power whose influence on international events will continue to grow. The Soviet Union regards further rapprochement with India as a strategic task to strengthen the potential for peace.

In economic terms, despite undoubted disproportions and other vestiges of the colonial and feudal period which have grave effects, India is making a fairly rapid transition to the modern world, and this includes the development of science-intensive sectors of industry. This too gives the USSR an interest in cooperation with India, especially in view of the economic tasks our country is tackling.

All the above circumstances, taken together, work in favor of further Soviet-Indian rapprochement. At the same time the differences in the two states' socioeconomic and political structure are regarded fully as realities. It is not a question of rapprochement in this sphere. The times are long gone when the question was artificially raised as to whether India would choose socialism as the main avenue of its development, and at the time this was regarded as an important argument in favor of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Nor is there any question as to whether each side will uphold its own national interests in this strengthening collaboration. But the area of coincidence of these objective interests and the similarity of the views and approaches of two countries belonging to different social systems with regard to the cardinal problems of today are emerging increasingly clearly.

Security in Asia [subhead]

One of the most important results of the talks in Delhi was Prime Minister R. Gandhi's support for the idea of a comprehensive system of international security. Naturally, security in Asia is an integral part of this. At the same time this is probably the most difficult element of the system to construct. In Europe, in the military sphere, the matter amounts in practice to lowering the level of and lessening the confrontation between the two opposing alliances -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In the political sphere, it amounts to the elaboration of various measures capable of leading to detente and ensuring peaceful, multifaceted cooperation between states belonging to the two opposing systems -- socialist and capitalist.

Of course, all these tasks are not easy to resolve, even in Europe. But in Asia, in my view, it is still more difficult. [paragraph continues]

Here the military problems are not confined to confrontation between the USSR and the United States. Located within the Asian-Pacific region are the USSR, the United States, the PRC, India, Japan -- in other words, the "polycentrism" is more developed here than anywhere else. In Asia there are many conflicts in an acute state, originating from various causes -- the Near East conflict, Iran-Iraq, the conflicts around Cambodia and Afghanistan, and others. A whole series of Asian states have territorial claims against each other.

In these conditions, how can security be achieved in Asia? Even before M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India, items were published in Western newspapers and in certain Indian newspapers incompletely or incorrectly representing the Soviet position on this question. Some people tried to suggest that the USSR wants to transfer the "European model" mechanically to Asia and immediately begin the process of convening a conference to create an all-Asian security system. As long ago as his Vladivostok speech the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee proposed measures which have absolutely nothing in common with that scenario. M.S. Gorbachev's speeches in India gave additional explanations, from which it is clear that the Soviet line consists of the following:

- without transferring European experience mechanically to Asia, to make use of everything in that experience which can usefully be adapted to Asian soil and promote the security of that continent's countries;
- to this end, to advance by every avenue, including bilateral accords, subregional agreements, and finally, if it proves possible in time, a regional agreement on security matters;
- to pay particular attention to the need to settle the existing conflicts in Asia, making use to that end of all the potential which exists, including the USSR's contacts with the United States;
- to strengthen military-political stability by reducing the numerical strength and limiting the activity of the USSR and U.S. naval forces in the region; to hold talks with the United States and interested Asian countries on confidence-building measures in the military sphere in relation to Asia and the adjacent sea areas of the Indian and Pacific Oceans;
- to hold multilateral talks on guaranteeing the security of maritime communications, as well as guaranteeing the sovereignty of the littoral states over their natural resources;
- to encourage and support movements to create peace zones, and in particular to turn the Indian Ocean into such a zone;
- to draw up an international convention on combating terrorism on maritime and air routes, and to take part in such a convention.

This list naturally does not exhaust all the measures for progressing toward a system of security in Asia, but at the present stage they are the most important, and there is every reason to suppose that India agrees with that assessment.

One of the most acute regional security problems for India is its relations with Pakistan. Justified concern is aroused in Delhi by the energetic U.S. activity in arming Pakistan with modern means of waging war. In these conditions the Soviet Union naturally understands the need to strengthen the defense capability of peace-loving India. At the same time, at the Delhi news conference M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the USSR advocates the political, peaceful settlement of all disputes between India and Pakistan. An important element of the new way of thinking which the USSR is introducing to interstate relations is the categorical renunciation of playing off one country against another and exploiting the contradictions between them, and of attempting to "catch fish by muddying the waters."

In general, it must be said that the Soviet Union -- and this position is, by all appearances, understood and accepted by India -- advocates that the development of its relations with any state should not be detrimental to others. [paragraph continues]

It is from this standpoint, for instance, that we approach the problem of the normalization and development of relations with China. The USSR's policy with regard to India is based on the same principle.

A Document of Global Significance [subhead]

The high point of the visit to India was the signing of the Delhi declaration, which proclaims the principles of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons. This document is very important, not only because it was signed by the leaders of two countries whose population amounts to a billion, that is, one-fifth of mankind. The Delhi declaration's significance is worldwide.

The 27th CPSU Congress proclaimed the need for new political thinking in our times, times which differ fundamentally from the past in that the constant improvement of weapons of mass destruction has faced mankind with a real problem of survival. The Delhi Declaration may be regarded as the practical implementation of the new political thinking.

We have many times witnessed the West putting forward versions of "crisis diplomacy" and "rules of behavior" when a conflict situation grows into a crisis threatening to involve the United States and the USSR. Perhaps there is some sense in these efforts. But it is far more urgent and vitally important to draw up "rules of behavior" for states with a view to preventing crisis, settling conflicts, and averting the slide toward the abyss of thermonuclear disaster. The Delhi declaration is such a document.

The 10 principles it sets forth are a detailed characterization of peaceful coexistence in our time.

The Delhi declaration stresses that peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm of international relations. This implies not simply the universal renunciation of war as a means of resolving disputes, but energetic activity with the aim of settling by political, not military, means all conflict situations regardless of the level at which they develop -- global or regional.

In order to strengthen peaceful coexistence, all members of the world community must be confident of their security. This confidence is not created by the "equilibrium of fear" -- the system on which security is in effect based at the global level today. The Delhi declaration proclaims as an urgent goal the creation of a comprehensive system of international security instead of the notorious "equilibrium of fear."

Irreversible peaceful coexistence can only be ensured in the conditions of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons. Such a world can only be attained through a system of concrete, urgent measures aimed at disarmament. The Delhi declaration proposes such measures:

Peaceful coexistence is not simply security, important as that is. The Delhi declaration focuses attention on the need to mobilize the material and intellectual potential of all mankind in order to resolve global problems: the food problem, the population problem, the elimination of illiteracy, environmental conservation, and the peaceful use of the world's oceans, the sea bed, and outer space.

Today, alongside the Soviet Union's signature on the Delhi declaration, there is the equally weighty signature of India. But time will pass, and other states will also subscribe to the principles of this historic document. It may be boldly said in this connection that the Delhi declaration is oriented toward the future.

INSTITUTE OFFICIALS DISCUSS FAR EAST POLICY

PM071532 Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 16 Dec 86 p 13

[Interview with Soviet Far East Institute Deputy Director Vladimir Myasnikov and Institute official Sergey Goncharov by special correspondent Alejandro Diz; date, place not given]

[Text] [Diz] It has been said that during the period when Gromyko headed Soviet foreign policy it was centered almost exclusively on relations with the West and particularly with the United States. Is it now more varied and has it been extended with regard to other continents, specifically Asia, following Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok?

[Interviewee -- not further identified] I would refrain from identifying individuals with the country's policy, by saying that with Gromyko there was one foreign policy and that with Shevardnadze it is different. Gorbachev's remarks in Vladivostok were a natural and logical step in our foreign policy. The Asian and Pacific region are acquiring an increasing role, and this has not emerged by surprise. We have always paid attention to this region and now specifically because militarist trends are growing there.

Since 1945 there have been 139 wars in the world, 135 of them in Asia. One can deduce from this the region's importance in maintaining world peace. Moreover, it is in Asia that the United States waged the two major wars of this period -- those in Korea and Vietnam.

[Diz] But it was Gorbachev in Vladivostok that seemed to be extricating Soviet foreign policy on Asia from its stagnation with measures or specific ideas such as the examination of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the border with China, the normalization of relations with that country, or the intensification of relations with Japan.

[Interviewee] With Gorbachev's accession a very strong thrust was indeed imparted to Soviet foreign policy. We know it is difficult to achieve a system of universal security all at once. This is why it is necessary to achieve it in stages, region by region. Though there is already a conference on security in Europe, it is also very important that this process embrace the Pacific and the entire Asian continent.

[Diz] What has been done to organize this conference on Asia?

[Interviewee] In view of the scale of the proposal and the difference in development among the Asian countries, there must be a period of adaptation to the idea.

[Diz] Will the United States and Canada participate in this conference, as they do in the European security conference?

[Interviewee] Of course. We are realists and understand that the creation of a security system that excluded the socialist Asian countries, the United States, or China would be untenable.

[Diz] How long could this phase last?

[Interviewee] It is difficult to make forecasts in foreign policy. As far as I am concerned, I believe that this idea has good prospects and can be materialized sooner than its adversaries -- the representatives of militarist circles -- believe.

There is much interest in this idea because it reflects the area's vital interests. For instance, this year there have been some crucial changes in China's foreign policy. The Chinese leadership was saying 10 years ago that a third world war was inevitable. In March they said this idea was mistaken.

[Diz] What is the present status of Soviet-Chinese relations?

[Interviewee] First, the Chinese believe that in cooperation with the Soviet Union they can begin developing the Chinese border regions, which will be the areas with a future for the coming decades. Second, there are relations as a whole. Here it is possible to talk in terms of some degree of convergence and agreement on general matters.

[Diz] Of the three conditions defined by Beijing as necessary for the normalization of relations -- a withdrawal from Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the Soviet troops on the border with China -- which is the most problematical?

[Interviewee] The present extent of our relations with China is so broad that they cannot be paralyzed by these matters. This does not mean that we do not pay attention to these problems or that we refuse to discuss them with the Chinese.

To be specific, as you know, Gorbachev said in Vladivostok that discussions are going on with the Mongolian Government about the possibility of withdrawing part of the Soviet troops from Mongolia. The Chinese have reacted favorably. This can be extended to the Soviet and Chinese troops on our shared borders.

As for the recent withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan and the desire to seek political means for resolving the problems, China's response here was complex. It was skeptical, if not reserved. What is more important however, is that, judging from the Chinese media's analysis, it seem lately to have changed its stance on Afghanistan. They now say that the USSR is striving to seek political solutions and that it may possibly succeed.

Following Vladivostok, China said that the Cambodian problem was the main obstacle to the development of our relations. The USSR's position is clear: The countries involved in the problem must participate in its solution.

[Diz] Does Moscow view a possible intensification of Beijing-Tokyo relations with suspicion?

[Interviewee] There are trends in Sino-Japanese relations that worry us. There are reports of aims for military cooperation. The Americans are already contributing to the Chinese Army's modernization. This is not a good thing. China's allowing U.S. Navy ships to dock in Chinese ports is not reassuring. This year the United States began to penetrate the Okhotsk Sea with its warships during joint American-Japanese maneuvers simulating nuclear strikes on Soviet territory.

[Diz] Has the Soviet Union examined the "Chinese reform" in view of the series of reforms currently being conducted in the country?

[Interviewee] Of course. For China the Soviet experience is something unique, just as the Chinese experience is for the USSR -- first and foremost, the Soviet experience is unique for China, because we are 30 years ahead in socialist building. The two countries' scale enables us to create similar models. [paragraph continues]

The model that may be valid in small countries such as Hungary, for instance, may not work in countries such as the USSR or China.

We are now examining the Chinese experience of joint enterprises. Joint Soviet-Japanese or -- why not? -- Soviet-Chinese enterprises may be formed. By the same token, our experience in resolving energy problems is very important for China.

With regard to the project for the joint exploitation of the hydraulic potential of the Amur, which was examined back in the fifties when preparatory work was carried out, this year practical consultations were conducted by the ministries concerned. Another example is the railroad network, so important for both countries. The Alma Ata-Lanyu railroad, called the "reconstruction of the silk route," will shorten the journey from the European part of the USSR to China by 3,000 km.

'INDIGNATION' MOUNTS IN UN OVER 'AMERIKA' SERIAL

LD080451 Moscow TASS in English 0441 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 7 TASS -- Indignation is mounting in the U.N. Headquarters over the provocation being prepared by the U.S. ABC television company which is actually directed against the whole of the world community: The show of the serial "Amerika" scheduled for next February which will contain a shameless invention about some occupation of the United States by no other than the Soviet Union and the U.N. peace-keeping force.

A spokesman of the U.N. secretary general said today that the ABC management had refused to meet the demand of the U.N. connected with the illegal use of U.N. symbols in the serial, specifically, of its flag. However, he said that the case had not been closed. It is being analyzed by the U.N. legal adviser who is studying possible legal actions to be taken in the future. Marrack Goulding, U.N. deputy secretary general, described the ABC invention as an insult to thousands of young people who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of maintaining peace on the earth.

UN ENVOY LAUDS INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATION

LD062240 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 6 TASS -- International cooperation in the peaceful uses of near earth space provides a serious alternative to the sinister plans of militarising it, said Roland Timerbayev, first deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the U.N.

He spoke at a press conference, held today at the U.N. Headquarters in connection with the great interest of the international community to the statement by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Soviet Union's readiness to share its space achievements with all states. The Soviet representative stressed that the USSR favoured cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space that would be open to all and would prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space.

COMMENTARY PREVIEWS SHULTZ AFRICA TOUR

LD072320 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] First of all I'd like to draw your attention to the peculiar choice of countries being visited by the U.S. secretary of state. [passage indistinct] In Cameroon, for one, the United States has large capital investments. Three hundred million dollars have been invested in Kenya and around (?2) billion in Nigeria, which is the fifth biggest supplier of oil to the United States. The Western news media write Shultz will undoubtedly try to tie up these countries ever closer to the United States. Though in Senegal, Shultz is to visit a museum on the island of Goree which was the transit point for transporting Negro slaves to America, he's expected to deliver his major speech, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, in Dakar. In it the United States secretary will come out in defense of a free market-oriented economy. In other words he'll call for broader opportunities (?to be given) to the American capital in Africa.

Many African countries have already seen the ruinous effect of this capital on their economies. Explaining Shultz' goal in view of his trip to Africa, the British GUARDIAN draws attention to this. It maintains the Reagan administration will try to show in a different light its course based on ignoring the black Africa. Whatever the British newspaper means, the United States has indeed ignored and continues to ignore the interests of the black Africa in favor of the so-called white Africa, that is the racist South African regime. The United States pursues a policy of constructive engagement with this regime, despite the protests of the black African countries. No wonder the Western press has called this issue the most delicate one in talks between Shultz and those leaders in African countries who condemn apartheid.

The people in Africa want the United States to act towards abolishing the criminal racist regime and will certainly watch every step made by Shultz in that direction. However, most observers are very skeptical about any radical change in the U.S. policy towards South Africa in the nearest future. This policy has been and remains the main trump card in the hand of the United States Administration in its attempts to oppose progressive tendencies in Africa.

Another thing is worth mentioning. Referring to American officials, THE GUARDIAN writes that the trip of George Shultz to Africa is aimed at concentrating public attention on the so-called Soviet threat. Of course, U.S. secretary of state will hardly miss another chance to use this well-worn argument for threatening the Africans, all the more so that last year saw further strengthening of friendship and business cooperation of African countries with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and many African countries exchanged delegations last year to sign important business contracts. The Soviet Union widened economic and financial assistance to African countries and supported their people in their struggle for national liberation. Obviously the U.S. Administration would like to put brakes on the development of Soviet-African relations. In a word, the U.S. secretary of state has various goals in view of setting out on a trip to Africa. Whether he succeeds time will show, though, according to the Western press, there is little hope for this.

MURPHY MIDEAST TOUR TERMED 'DIVERSIONARY MANEUVER'

LD072028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jan (TASS) -- Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has arrived in Amman, the capital of Jordan. During his current tour, he will also visit Egypt and Israel.

According to statements made by officials in Washington and by Murphy himself, the aim of the trip is a desire to "revive the peace process in the Middle East." It has been announced simultaneously that he carries in his diplomatic baggage "no new U.S. initiative." In other words, it is a question of a regular attempt by the White House to push forward the bankrupt Camp David deal and "Reagan's plan" on the Near East, which is based on that deal and to impose upon the Arabs direct, separate and unequal talks with the Israeli aggressors under conditions of their continuing occupation of Arab lands. As is did before, Washington acts within the framework of the notorious "strategic alliance" with Israel, which aims its edge against the fundamental interests of Arab peoples.

Political observers turn their attention to the fact that Murphy's current trip to the Near East is the first since the secret U.S. supplies to Iran were brought to the public's attention. As is known, the direct U.S. interference in the bloody Iran-Iraq conflict has caused sharp condemnation and deep concern in many Arab capitals, where Washington's actions were considered evidence of double-dealing and hypocrisy in the U.S. Administration's Near East policy. It is obvious that the American emissary will spare no effort to "soften" this negative reaction, which has also distinctly revealed itself in the so-called "moderate" Arab countries.

On hand, the new diversionary maneuver of U.S. diplomacy is thus an attempt to wipe "out the traces" and strengthen tottering positions in the Arab world.

U.S. DISPLAYS 'GUARDEDNESS' OVER DRA INITIATIVES

LD080954 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The initiatives by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) aimed at the earliest possible cessation of bloodshed in Afghanistan and at a political settlement, which would create the conditions for returning Soviet troops from the DRA, caused Washington's guardedness.

Administration officials try as before to portray the matter as if the presence in that country of the contingent of Soviet troops introduced there at the request of the DRA legitimate government rather than outside military interference and U.S. arms shipments to counter-revolutionaries stand in the way of settling the situation relating to Afghanistan.

What is the reason behind Washington's alertness over the clear prospects for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan that have arisen? The point is that Washington, expressing concern over the destiny of the Afghan people for years, poured oil on the fire of the conflict by releasing openly and covertly hundreds of millions of dollars through the CIA channels for the purchase of most advanced weapons for gangs of counter-revolutionaries.

This policy is aimed at broadening the U.S. interference in the DRA affairs and at kindling the conflict. By today the administration has failed to show the desire to assist in practice a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

'GUNS BEFORE BUTTER' IN U.S. 1988 DRAFT BUDGET

OW071359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0430 GMT 6 Jan 87

[From the "Novosti" Newscast; Vsevolod Solovyev commentary]

[Text] The White House has presented to the U.S. Congress for consideration the draft federal budget for the 1988 fiscal year, which begins 1 October this year. Our commentary follows:

[Solovyev] Hello, comrades. The White House plans total governmental expenditure amounting to just over \$1 trillion. As before, the President proposes to direct the lion's share of budget allocations to the arms race. In connection with this in his radio address to the country, he said: The new budget will give national defense a modest but important boost. Reagan called the planned increase of \$22 billion in U.S. military expenditure modest. In particular, expenditure for the President's pet project -- the Star Wars program -- will increase by 62 percent immediately. Altogether, military expenditure will exceed \$312 billion. The sum allocated by the administration for war preparations surpasses all records.

However, Reagan will not surprise the Americans with this. Each successive year of his Presidency has been marked by unprecedented military spending. Nor will Reagan, apparently, surprise the Americans with the fact that he intends to finance military spending, first of all, at the expense of reducing social spending. Of course, no one will be surprised that the deficit planned by the administration in the new budget exceeds \$170 billion. In reality, however, it can exceed all of \$200 billion, increasing the U.S. national debt still further. Many experts believe it to be excessively high. This is true even for such a rich country as America. After all, the U.S. treasury already owes the Americans \$2.323 trillion. Prompted by the idea of achieving military superiority over our country by any means, the Reagan administration, planning next year's budget, has again put the motto, guns before butter, above everything else.

HOUSE FORMS COMMITTEE TO PROBE 'IRANGATE'

LD080453 Moscow TASS in English 0444 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 8 TASS -- Following the Senate, the House of Representatives has voted for the forming of a special committee to investigate the scandal that erupted in connection with secret American arms deliveries to Iran and the transfer of a part of Iranian payments to Nicaraguan Contras. The vote was 416 against 2.

Representative Lee Hamilton, who was appointed chairman of the committee, said that it would thoroughly investigate the circumstances that led to the scandal and see if the actions of the organisers and participants in "Irangate" had been in line with American legislation.

The experience of the investigation of another major scandal -- "Watergate" that occurred during the Nixon administration and resulted in the President's resignation -- shows that if it is found that U.S. laws were violated criminal proceedings might be initiated against those guilty of this.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ON PRC BORDER INCREASES

PMO71637 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 51, 21 Dec 86 p 4

[Vladimir Vlasov report: "USSR-China: Unprecedented Trade Increases"]

[Text] "Never before have the trade relations between our countries been developing so rapidly. In the past four years Chinese-Soviet trade near the border has increased 20-fold," said in Irkutsk Sung Huanwu, deputy director of the Foreign Economic Relations Department of China's Nei Mongol Autonomous Region. For eight days a Chinese delegation negotiated questions of establishing new forms of economic and trade contacts with representatives of trade and commercial organizations in the Irkutsk, Chita and Amur regions, the Khabarovsk and Maritime territories and the Byryat Autonomous Republic. New contracts on mutual deliveries of goods were signed, and the plans for commodity exchange and prospects for its further development defined more precisely.

Our correspondent Vladimir Vlasov interviewed Sung Huanwu and Vitaliy Mizinchikov, director of the firm Dalprigran.

Sung Huanwu: It was not mere chance that we chose the Irkutsk Region as our meeting place. It has much in common with our Nei Mongol Autonomous Region -- the same vast expanses and essential economic potential. Both attach much importance to foreign trade links. The Irkutsk Region produces a lot of goods necessary for us. There are, primarily, timber- and chemical-industry products, fertilizers, steel, cement and various kinds of resins. A third of our imports will be consumer goods. Foodstuffs will make up 60 per cent of our exports. The other 40 per cent will be mainly children's clothing, sports footwear and fur goods.

Vitaliy Mizinchikov: The border-trade company from the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region has, via the Dalprigran firm of V/O Dalintorg, concluded 15 million roubles' worth of contracts with participants in the meeting. Next January the company is expected to sign new ones to the same amount. There has never yet been such a volume of commodity circulation in border trade. Just to remind you, border trade does not replace, but rather supplements the interstate trading contacts in which the main deliveries are machinery and equipment. Border trade primarily deals with products from the local industries. According to economists, the Siberian regions can offer every commodity that the People's Republic of China intends to purchase in the next 15-20 years.

Sung Huanwu: Cooperation in trade may take diverse forms. For example, the construction on a compensatory basis of a vegetable storehouse in the city of Manzhouli was one matter under consideration at the talks.

Vitaliy Mizinchikov: That project was suggested by the Soviet side and could have been a solution to the problem of providing Siberians with fresh vegetables. To be sure, it's tough to grow vegetables in Siberia all year round. Besides, we lack experience and labour resources. As for the Chinese, they have a long-standing tradition of vegetable gardening. That's why, economically speaking, it is much more advantageous to build greenhouses in China and supply them with fertilizers and fuel so as to receive fresh vegetables all year round in return, rather than for us to have to import greens from the European part of the USSR. There are also prospects for cooperation in the sphere of services. The Chinese-cuisine restaurants to be opened in the Irkutsk Region will attract crowds of Soviet and foreign tourists. Specialized shops selling Chinese goods are also envisaged by the plan. These are just some of the prospective forms of economic cooperation.

JAPAN, U.S. DISCUSS MILITARY COOPERATION

LD072124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] According to a UPI report from Honolulu, the so-called Japanese-American consultations on questions of ensuring security opened there today. A commentary on the latest news from Boris Andrianov:

The 3-day meeting in the Hawaiian Islands is only formally dubbed as consultations. In reality, it is the annual conference of high-ranking representatives of the military and foreign policy departments of the United States and Japan. In the course of such talks, decisions on specific issues related to strengthening the militaristic alliance of Washington and Tokyo are not only discussed but also adopted. At the current meeting in Honolulu, according to the Japanese press, there will be discussion of the future coordination of military-strategic plans envisaging the possibility of joint military action in the event of so-called exceptional circumstances. Moreover, the focus of attention for participants in the talks, notes the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN newspaper, is to be the division of duties between the United States and Japan in operations to control maritime communications in the Pacific. It emerges that the consultations which have begun are designed to set out precise guidelines for Japan-U.S. military cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

In this connection, it is appropriate to point out that Tokyo has given Washington its agreement in principle to establishing military control over maritime communications for a distance of 1,000 miles from the shores of the Japanese archipelago. Incidentally, this agreement is backed by an official memorandum of the Nakasone cabinet and now, evidently, the Japanese authorities have determined to move from words to action.

Official Tokyo's new steps in this direction are well known. The ceiling on military expenditure, established 10 years ago, has been rescinded. For the current fiscal year which begins this April, record allocations have been earmarked for military purposes. The U.S. Administration has, via the Pentagon chiefs, approved these actions on the part of the Nakasone cabinet, but has at the same time appealed to Japan to further extend its military role in the western Pacific. It must be supposed that to justify a further increase of military efforts from the land of the rising sun a top secret document prepared by the Pentagon and the leaders of Japan's national defense was deliberately made public immediately prior to the Honolulu conference. In its report on this, the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN points out that it is described as a confidential government report, analyzing a potential attack on Japan by the Soviet Union. The appearance of such blatant falsehood does its authors no credit. However, it is not, perhaps, a matter of the content of this falsification but of what dangerous aims it is called to serve. After all, the ever-greater involvement of Japan in the United States' global militaristic strategy in no way leads to a guarantee of Japan's own security.

WEINBERGER URGES JAPANESE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

LD070933 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 7 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger urged in his interview with the newspaper YOMIURI Japan [as received] that she take an active part in the new militaristic NATO programme being drawn up at the Pentagon for the creation of qualitatively new types of conventional weapons.

The Pentagon chief praised Tokyo for its preparedness to contribute to the implementation of the Star Wars programmes and said that Japan, which has an impressive technology base, could make a considerable contribution to a build-up of the West's military might.

The new programme for a rearmament of NATO, whose implementation is to be started by the Pentagon in February, provides for the creation and deployment of pilotless planes, anti-tank robots, missiles and other types of weapons with the use of the latest achievements of electronics and robotics, YOMIURI stressed.

COOPERATION IN AIR LINKS WITH JAPAN PRAISED

LD071054 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS -- The head of the external relations department of Aeroflot, a Soviet airline, described air communication between the Soviet Union and Japan as a solid and continuously operating bridge.

Vladimir Samorukov said in a TASS interview that 1987 would mark twenty years of regular flights between Moscow and Tokyo. "The jubilee confirms that our cooperation has developed in a stable way and has, in our view, good prospects".

"The two countries opened air communication between their capitals in April 1967, and an air service connecting Khabarovsk and Niigata in 1971. Later, charter flights bringing Japanese tourists to cities in the Soviet Far East also became usual", Samorukov said. "That was the shortest route between Japan and many West European capitals".

"Now Aeroflot's IL-62M planes fly to Tokyo from London, Paris, Copenhagen and Rome, and JAL's Boeing 747 planes fly from Tokyo to Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris. JAL (Japan Air Lines) has three such flights a week with a stopover in Moscow. In April 1986, JAL received the right to have four more Transsiberian flights but without stopovers in Soviet territory. This year it intends to add one more such flight", the Aeroflot official said.

"The increase in the number of Aeroflot and JAL flights and the growing interest of Japanese and West European airlines in the Transsiberian route make it a good basis for extending our cooperation. We are planning to discuss specific steps to develop it further with our Japanese colleagues later this year", Samorukov said.

[Text] Today, Comrades Shevardnadze and Dobrynin returned to Moscow. At the airport they were met by Comrade Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Shafiq, DRA charge d'affaires in the USSR, was also among the welcoming party. [video shows Chebrikov leading a group of more than a dozen men from the air terminal to greet Shevardnadze and Dobrynin, who are shown descending the aircraft steps; they then shake hands, first with Chebrikov, then with Zimyanin.]

Overview of Visit

PM081121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

["Meetings in Kabul" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been on a working visit in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on January 5-7 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the DRA Government. They met and talked with Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, Abdol Wakil, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, and other Afghan leaders.

Practical issues of Soviet-Afghan relations at the stage of national reconciliation in Afghanistan have been discussed in elaboration of the agreements in principle reached between Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Najib at their meeting in Moscow.

The Soviet side has highly evaluated the decisions of the extraordinary enlarged plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and expressed full support for the political course of the Afghan leadership, with its far-reaching steps aimed at creating conditions for the start of an open general Afghan dialogue with the aim of establishing peace in the country and forming a national unity government. It was confirmed that the Soviet leadership totally approves the line pursued by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government aimed at the speediest achievement through the personal envoy of the UN secretary general of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, within whose framework agreement will also be reached on the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The Afghan side can count on the Soviet Union's constructive cooperation in drafting and implementing such an agreement on a political settlement, which coincides with the interests of the Afghan people and will contribute to establishing lasting peace and national accord in Afghanistan. The hope was expressed that all forces involved in the struggle in Afghanistan, and all circles implicated in interference from the outside in the DRA's affairs, will seriously and realistically approach the Afghan Government's proposals on a cease-fire and use the opportunity granted them of settling their questions of interest through political methods in conditions of national reconciliation. Those who will not do so will take upon themselves responsibility for continuing bloodshed, for the sufferings of the Afghan people, and for the aggravation of the international situation.

In the course of the talks in Kabul, views were exchanged on the ways of intensifying Soviet-Afghan cooperation in various fields. The striving to broaden economic relations and increase trade turnover between the two countries was emphasized, using new promising forms of cooperation, in particular through the creation of mixed enterprises with the participation of the Afghan private sector. Agreement has been reached on the development of mutual exchanges in the field of science, technology, and culture, and on the deepening of diverse, friendly ties between the CPSU and the PDPA.

Topical international issues have been examined -- first and foremost those concerning an end to the arms race and prevention of its spreading into outer space, creation of a comprehensive international security system, and forming security systems on the Asian Continent. [paragraph continues]

It was pointed out that the constructive foundation for the struggle by the peace forces for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons is the program for action spelled out by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986.

Informing Comrade Najib on the USSR's decision to end the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions after the first nuclear blast in the United States, the Soviet representatives stressed that it is a forced measure necessitated by the security interests of the USSR and its allies. They confirmed the Soviet Unions' readiness to seek accords on putting an end to nuclear tests.

The Afghan side expressed understanding of the motives which made the Soviet Government make this decision, and has given a high appraisal of the Soviet peace initiatives and the Soviet Union's constructive and responsible policy in international affairs.

The meetings and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and comradeship.

Shevardnadze Interviewed

PM081217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

["BAKHITAR Interview" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Kabul 7 Jan -- Before his return to Moscow, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, gave an interview to a BAKHTAR agency correspondent.

Question: Comrade Minister, your working visit to Afghanistan has come directly after the December meeting in Moscow of the top leaders of our countries, Comrades Najib and M.S. Gorbachev. In this connection, we would like to ask: How should the arrival of you and A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, to Kabul be seen?

Answer: As evidence of a broadening and deepening of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, of its invigoration at a new -- and here I shall quote the words of Comrade Najib -- "turning point in the history of the new Afghanistan." I am convinced that Soviet-Afghan relations are today acquiring completely different parameters from a qualitative point of view, which require new, I am not afraid to say, innovative approaches. The recent conversation in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade Najib laid a firm foundation for this. It is all these factors and circumstances that predetermined our visit.

Question: How would you describe it?

Answer: As very useful, meaningful, and constructive, one that proceeded in the spirit of the recent talks in Moscow. During the course of our conversations with Comrades Najib, Keshtmand, Wakil, and other Afghan leaders, we expressed complete support for the course announced by the recent PDPA Central Committee Plenum aimed at universal national reconciliation, and we welcomed the appeal to all opposition forces containing the proposal to cease fire.

We are of the view that all these and other measures of the Afghan leadership furnish a real opportunity for all political forces, all social and national groups and tribes, to unite on a democratic and patriotic basis in the name of peace on Afghan soil. National reconciliation, as we understand it, is a course aimed at bringing closer the groupings which, even though they are currently fighting one another, are concerned for the destiny of their motherland; it is a course aimed at achieving cooperation among them.

The proposal of armistice for beginning universal national dialogue is a courageous and responsible step. Thus, the leaders of the DRA are saying that it is the duty of all genuine Afghan patriots to bring peace and calm to their long-suffering homeland. The people are the highest judge; it is only up to them to decide who, during the hard and critical times, thought of the motherland's destiny and future and who thought of the egoistic and mercenary interests, fulfilling alien orders and somebody else's will.

By setting irreconcilability against reconciliation, they have again borne witness to the obvious: Those who are against a cease-fire are those who have imperialism behind them. They are forces that are least of all concerned about what will happen to Afghanistan, forces that make their policy on the blood of the Afghans.

People's power gives everyone the chance to get involved in the work of resurrecting a peaceful, sovereign, independent, and nonaligned state of all the Afghans. And not a single real patriot will refuse to help this native country acquire agreement and unity.

Question: What, in your opinion, is the link between the policy of national reconciliation and the course toward a political settlement regarding Afghanistan?

Answer: The link is a very immediate one, very direct and close. The one promotes the other, and vice versa. And those who say a political settlement depends solely on the withdrawal of our troops that are in Afghanistan, at the request of its government, do not speak the truth. It depends first of all on the cessation of intervention from without and on guarantees that it will not be resumed. The policy of national reconciliation can create genuine internal prerequisites for a political settlement regarding Afghanistan. For now, internal and external factors have become most clearly interwoven.

We consider that a political settlement is not a distant prospect but a present reality. It is in accordance with this that we, together with the DRA Government, see the question of withdrawing Soviet troops. We have already taken the first step in that direction and have withdrawn six of our regiments. There is complete clarity on the issue of withdrawing Soviet troops. This event is not far off. It is necessary only for those "beyond the mountains" in contiguous countries to understand what is in their interests and what is not.

Question: Your allegory there concerns Afghanistan's neighbors?

Answer: Yes, but not only them. In the neoglobalist "western" in which the U.S. Administration has been performing in recent years, Afghanistan is allotted the part of a character accentuating the imaginary nobleness and unselfishness of "freedom-loving" cowboys. In fact they are far from noble and unselfish... And it is a very great pity when Pakistan or other countries either voluntarily or involuntarily play up to U.S. expansionism, making an already complex situation even more complex in and around Afghanistan.

What can one say about our attitude to the "Pakistan" and "Iran" factors in Afghan affairs? That we have good, neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran and we will be all means possible develop them, guided by the obvious truth that Pakistan as well as Iran — who must have a vital interest in the existence of a nonaligned and independent friendly neighbor country — will gain from the settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. The new platform of the Afghan leadership gives the neighbors of Afghanistan an opportunity to do their part for the cause of national reconciliation and accordingly, of the establishment of peace in this area.

Question: Allow me to return to Soviet-Afghan relations. You spoke of a change in them against the background of the policy of national reconciliation that has been adopted by our leadership. Could you please give one or two of the most typical examples of this?

Answer: Certainly. Let's give this example. Now, at a time when a policy of national reconciliation is being implemented, in our view, the matter of developing the social sphere becomes particularly acute. A normal life will be established, there will be greater need for schools, clinics, hospitals, kindergartens, and centers of vocational and technical education.

Refugees will be returning. It is necessary to ensure, above all, that they have work. This can be done quite quickly by setting up a network of small enterprises and a corresponding social and economic infrastructure. Consequently, a change of emphasis will also be essential in Soviet-Afghan cooperation, making it more flexible and, I would say, more responsive to the new requirements, the new tasks arising at the stage of reconciliation.

The second example is from the field of trade; a task has been set to make it balanced and genuinely mutually advantageous. In the practical aspect, this means that each side should offer goods that are in demand by its partner. With this purpose in mind, we have to vigorously set up more joint processing and reprocessing enterprises, including the involvement of national Afghan entrepreneurs. We are already carrying on a rather fair exchange with Afghan merchants. It can be increased fast; opportunities exist for this. The working out of a program, the target of which is to increase sharply the trade with Afghan businessmen, is currently nearing completion.

There are large reserves in border trade. The interest in this is mutual. We have coordinated plans for the development of this form of trade with our Afghan friends. We think this is a very promising direction. Of course, all of this will be supplementary to our long-standing cooperation in the construction of major enterprises of the state sector of Afghan industry, in the development of the country's modern economy, and in creation of the maximum possible number of jobs. So, as you see, we are dealing with very specific things.

Question: What impressions are you taking with you from our country?

Answer: Very powerful ones. Particularly deep are those of my conversations with Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. The plan set out by him for national reconciliation is impressive in its thorough, I would say, scientific working out of the problems, in the precision of its analysis, in the considered interconnection of all its component parts. I am not afraid to say that every detail in these dynamic and innovative proposals has been literally born of his suffering. This is natural for a man who feels for the fate of his homeland.

I cannot contend that in the course of my 2-day visit I have become closely acquainted with Afghanistan. But the main thing we gleaned from our trip is the feeling that the Afghan people are looking to the future with confidence and optimism. We have become imbued with a deep respect for a nation that has waged a struggle for its independence from century to century and that has managed to preserve the integrity of its homeland.

The meetings we have had over these days with Afghans have touched us deeply with their sincere manifestation of consideration and hospitality, and the friendship that is traditional for our peoples.

I would ask you to convey to all our Afghan brothers our gratitude for the warm reception, and our wishes for peace, prosperity, and well-being.

FRG ASSISTS 'DANGEROUS' PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD302045 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS — TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The Federal Republic is giving Pakistan technical assistance in its nuclear programme, West Germany's ambassador to Pakistan, Gerd Berendock, said.

West Germany is thus contributing to the Pakistani nuclear efforts, which, contrary to pledges about its peaceful character, are aimed at developing nuclear weapons. This is illustrated by numerous facts, warning made by scientists and the conclusions of intelligence services, including American ones. THE WASHINGTON POST, citing a secret report of the Defense Intelligence Agency, says that Pakistan has lately made impressive progress towards the development of nuclear weapons. According to that newspaper, the Pakistanis are purifying uranium-235 to 93.5 percent, that is, to weapons-grade level, at their atomic facility in Kohuta. Electronic explosive devices needed to trigger a nuclear explosion have already been tested in Pakistan.

Press reports on the production of heavy water in Multan, the assembly of individual components of the nuclear bomb at plants in Karachi, the purchases of individual pieces of equipment, measuring instruments, parts and strong steel hemispheres to hold a nuclear charge prompted American experts [to] the conclusion that Pakistan is on the threshold of producing nuclear weapons. American experts believe that Pakistan already has the ability to produce 4-5 atomic warheads a year, each equivalent to the Hiroshima bomb. The Ziaul Haq government is hatching far more ambitious plans for the use of nuclear energy for military purposes than was previously believed, the British FINANCIAL TIMES observed in this context.

In spite of all that, Bonn intends to continue helping Islamabad with its nuclear programme. The West German magazine STERN noted that the Pakistani Embassy in Bonn had become a European coordinating centre for Islamabad's A-bomb project. Using its diplomats in Bonn and shady dealers, Pakistan is buying equipment for its nuclear bomb, the magazine continued. The names of West German companies supplying Islamabad with hardware are known: Arbed Saarstahl of Voelkling supplied high-strength steel; Leybold of Hanau, vacuum pumps and gas purification equipment; Aluminium Walzwerke of Singen, special rods; and Team Industries of Leunenburg, investors.

There is no need to continue the list of companies participating, directly or indirectly, in Islamabad's nuclear programmes. One thing is clear: Any assistance to Islamabad in the implementation of its nuclear plans under current circumstances is fraught with very serious consequences. Nuclear weapons in the hands of the Pakistani generals are mortally dangerous both to neighbours, such as India and Afghanistan, and to world peace.

VORONIN ATTENDS PRK ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD080936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] A festive gathering of representatives of the working people dedicated to the eighth anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been held in Moscow. It was noted at the gathering that Soviet-Cambodian relations, based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are developing steadily for the well-being of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of general peace and socialism. Comrade Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the meeting. Leng Peng Long, Cambodian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, was present. [video shows meeting, long shot of platform and unidentifiable seated persons]

PRK ENVOY SUPPORTS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD072233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, 7 January, is a national holiday in the PRK. Taking part in our program is Hor Nam Hong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to the Soviet Union.

[Hor Nam Hong, in Cambodian with superimposed Russian translation] Dear comrades and friends: Today, on the anniversary of the overthrow of Pol Pot's genocidal regime, all Cambodian people experience fervor and joy. But the inexpressible suffering we endured during that period of real national tragedy is still in our memory. While devoting their efforts to rebuilding the country's socioeconomic life, our people are still forced to rebuff the remnants of the criminal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups who are waging an undeclared war against the PRK.

Thanks to success in all spheres of life, the development of the Cambodian revolution has led to irreversible changes. That is why all the enemy's attempts to change the situation in Cambodia and to return Pol Pot to power are doomed to failure. But in order to show our good will, we are prepared to enter into talks with hostile groups of individuals, excluding Pol Pot criminals, in order to achieve national reconciliation.

Following the complete withdrawal of the troops of Vietnamese volunteers in 1990, general and free elections will be held in the country under the control of foreign observers.

The PRK is also determined to do everything possible to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation, which would promote the security of the whole of the Asia-Pacific region.

The PRK fully supports the proposals contained in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, the recent Delhi declaration, and also other initiatives and proposals of the USSR, the main objective of which is to protect mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to carry out the lawful aspiration of all people to live in peace.

Dear comrades and friends, permit me to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people to the CPSU, the government, and the fraternal Soviet people for their assistance and constant support for Cambodia in its difficult struggle to build a new society.

We appraise highly the results of the recent meetings between the leaders of our two parties and states, which testify to the fraternal, inviolable friendship between the USSR and the PRK. May the close and effective unity and cooperation between our two countries strengthen and develop in all spheres!

Happy New Year and thank you for your attention!

LAO-CHINESE TALKS ON NORMALIZATION NOTED

PM080937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Own Correspondent B. Vinogradov: "Lao-China: Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] Vientiane -- Lao-Chinese talks on the normalization of relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the PRC were held here at the end of December last year.

Speaking of the results of the Vientiane meeting, LPDR First Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha stressed in an interview with the KPL news agency that these were the first positive steps since relations between the two countries took on a strained nature. The sides frankly set forth their positions and views on the problems which must be resolved in order to reach mutual agreement.

Laos reaffirmed the principled line of its foreign policy aimed at restoring and developing cooperation, friendship, and good-neighborliness with the PRC on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The LPDR delegation pointed out that the tense situation in this region, which has arisen as a result of China's policy with regard to the SRV, has also been reflected in Lao-Chinese relations.

In Vientiane, K. Boupha continued, both sides expressed the view that the talks, which took place on the basis of a realistic assessment of events and facts, were mutually useful and will be able to serve as the basis for conducting further dialogue between the two countries. The next round is to take place in Beijing. The time of the meeting will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRK INCREASES -- Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea increased by more than R25 million in the first 9 months of 1986 in comparison with the same period for the previous year, and amounted to R93.7 million. This was reported to the TASS correspondent at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. The range of two-way deliveries includes a wide variety of essential commodities for the economies of both countries: raw materials and fuel, agricultural produce, plants, equipment, means of transportation, and consumer goods. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 6 Jan 87 LD]

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING GDR AMBASSADOR

LD080014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko received Egon Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the USSR, and presented him with a high state award of the Soviet Union, the Order of Friendship Among Peoples. Egon Winkelmann is ending his work in the USSR and is returning to his homeland. [video shows Gromyko shaking hands with Winkelmann and chatting with him; subsequent shots show Gromyko and Winkelmann separately addressing those present, intercut with pictures of officials around a table and cameramen]

When presenting the award, Comrade Gromyko said that it was with great joy that he was carrying out the instructions of the the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, and was presenting the ambassador with the Order of Friendship Among Peoples for his active work to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR. Egon Winkelmann has represented the fraternal GDR in our country for 6 years, Comrade Gromyko pointed out. He is well known and highly esteemed here as a man who has done much to see that relations between the two countries continue to progress. Taking advantage of the occasion, Comrade Gromyko particularly stressed the significance of the contacts that had been established between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker.

We have every reason to believe, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko continued, that today's cooperation between the USSR and the GDR is a high point of the varied links between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the state bodies and public organizations of our countries.

In his reply, the GDR ambassador voiced cordial thanks for his decoration with the Order of Friendship Among Peoples on behalf of his government and the many thousands of GDR citizens who live, work, and study in the USSR.

After the presentation of the award, a conversation took place between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Egon Winkelmann which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

MORE BULGARIANS TO RECEIVE SOVIET TV BROADCASTS

PM061517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent V. Zakharko report: "Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia — BTA has described the commissioning of a retransmission station for Soviet television programs beamed via space as a good New Year gift for residents in the Black Sea city of Varna and all the nearby resorts.

So far, only Sofia and the population centers around it had such an opportunity. In the near future, according to the local press, the retransmission network now being set up will make it possible for programs from Ostankino to be received throughout Bulgaria's territory in parallel with the two Bulgarian television programs.

PETROVSKIY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN PARIS 7 JAN

LD080853 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Paris January 8 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, now here for political consultations with the Foreign Ministry of France, held a press conference here on Wednesday.

In his introductory statement V. Petrovskiy stressed that his stay on French soil coincided with the eve of the first anniversary of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 when the Soviet Union came out with large-scale peace initiatives opening prospects for delivering our planet from nuclear, chemical and other lethal weapons before the end of this century.

The past year was marked by persistent struggle by the Soviet Union for the realization of these proposals and implementation of practical direct steps towards a nuclear-free world. Its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests was a concrete expression of the Soviet Union's determination to relieve this planet from nuclear fear. This moratorium was recently prolonged again, for the fifth time, and will remain in force in the current year unless the United States holds nuclear tests.

A maximum of goodwill and the desire to take account of the legitimate interests and positions of other countries were invested in the package of agreements which the Soviet Union put on the table at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. That was a moment when mankind glimpsed, as it were, beyond the horizon and saw that prospects of a world free from the nuclear threat are not a utopia, but quite a feasible goal.

At the same time, the reaction of many politicians to the Reykjavik meeting showed how strong the stereotypes of old thinking still are in the minds of politicians and with what difficulty the new approach is asserting itself, an approach based on the conviction that it is not force but the triumph of reason that must become the basis of international intercourse. But the efforts of the Soviet Union and all realistically-minded forces of the world were not in vain.

The Stockholm accords, the Vienna convention on the safe development of nuclear-power engineering, the Delhi declaration, and the results of the 41st U.N. General Assembly session are all convincing evidence of the fact that the new notion on the frontiers of the necessary, realistic and possible in conditions of the nuclear-space age is forcing its way. [sentence as received]

Carrying out the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU on the establishment of an all-embracing security system, the Soviet Union comes out with constructive initiatives for restructuring international relations in all spheres.

There were no international talks or forums in 1986 at which the Soviet Union would not make concrete practical proposals on disarmament, for unblocking conflict and crisis situations, ensuring economic security, solving problems of human rights, international terrorism, etc.

We continue to keep the door open to a dialogue and talks in all directions leading to eradication of militarism in its nuclear, chemical or other clothing and improving the international situation, V. Petrovskiy said. We believe that one must not indifferently watch any longer the rate of military preparations outpacing diplomatic efforts to curb the arms race. Such an indifference threatens with death.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the state of affairs in Europe and strives for lowering the level of military confrontation on the continent, reducing considerably armed forces and armaments, freeing Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons and developing active cooperation in the political, economic and humanitarian fields. Europe whose culture has been asserting, in the course of many centuries, faith in man's reason, should be, today too, a powerful generator of the movement for a better, more secure and just world, V. Petrovskiy said in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RYZHKOV VISIT TO HELSINKI

Joint Agreements Signed

LD071253 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 7 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Nikolay Gorbunov and Vadim Talanov report:

A number of Soviet-Finnish documents have been signed here today.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa have signed intergovernmental agreements on prompt warning about nuclear accidents and on an exchange of information on nuclear plants; on cooperation in peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

The protocol on mutual deliveries on goods in 1987 has been signed by Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, and Jermu Laine, Finland's foreign trade minister.

The agreement on setting up a joint enterprise between the USSR all-union joint stock foreign travel company and the joint stock society "Finnair" and other documents were signed by the senior officials of a number of Soviet and Finnish associations and organizations.

Present at the signing ceremony were Mauno Koivisto, the Soviet officials accompanying the chairman of the USSR Council of ministers, Finnish statesmen.

Nuclear Warning Accord Detailed

AU071104 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki, Jan 7 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union and Finland Wednesday [7 January] signed an agreement on an early warning system in an event of nuclear accident or radiation leak.

The accord, the first bilateral agreement concluded by the Soviet Union since the Chernobyl accident last April, obliges the Soviet Union to give prompt information of all nuclear accidents, including accidents with nuclear weapons and nuclear tests, if radiation leaks pose a threat to Finland.

It was signed here by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, who also signed with his Finnish counterpart Kalevi Sorsa an agreement on cooperation on space research for peaceful purposes. The Soviet official arrived here Tuesday on a four-day visit.

The two sides also agreed to give prompt information if they measured abnormally high radiation levels within 300 kilometres (187 miles) from their borders.

The two countries will also exchange information about their nuclear power stations as a precautionary measure. This concerns nuclear power stations which are situated within 300 kilometres from the border.

Finland has two nuclear power stations, one with two Soviet reactors and the other with two Swedish reactors, and the agreement covers both power stations.

Finland was one of the first countries to receive radiation from Chernobyl.

Trade Talks With Sorsa

LDO71319 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 7 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Nikolay Gorbunov and Vadim Talanov report:

Talks have been held in the House of Reception of the State Council here today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

The state of and prospects for the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Finland in the first place in trade and economic cooperation, have been discussed in the spirit of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect. The heads of government placed on record that the principles of full equality and mutual benefit, renunciation of discrimination and any artificial restrictions have been and remain its basis.

Nikolay Ryzhkov set forth the essence of the restructuring under way in the USSR, which involves all fields of the society's life, including the foreign economic relations, and pointed out that these transformations are opening up new possibilities for a deepening of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic interaction and considerably broadening the field of a search for progressive forms of cooperation. In that connection the sides examined questions pertaining to production and scientific-technical cooperation, specific projects for the creation of joint enterprises on the Soviet Union's territory as a long-term area, whose experience can be used also in relations with other countries.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Kalevi Sorsa pointed out the high level and large-scale of bilateral trade [phrase as received] and economic relations and stressed the need for their further perfection in accordance with the requirements of the times.

The sides pointed out the role of the permanent inter-governmental Soviet-Finnish commission for economic cooperation in coordinating the diversified economic ties between the USSR and Finland, stressed the significance of implementation of large-scale tasks set by the long-term programme for developing and deepening trade-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, which is in effect until 1995.

Confidence was expressed that the rich experience of cooperation accumulated by the USSR and Finland will make it possible to resolve in the future too questions pertaining to reliably ensuring a balanced and dynamic character of mutual trade.

On behalf of the Soviet Government Nikolay Ryzhkov invited Kalevi Sorsa to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Participants in Talks Noted

LD080036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Talks between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa have been held in the House of Receptions of the State Council in the Finnish capital. [passage omitted]

The talks were attended by Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; Busygin, USSR minister of timber, pulp, and wood processing industry; Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism; Kovalev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

For the Finnish side were present: Laine, minister of foreign trade; Wihtol, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland; and Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

A number of Soviet-Finnish documents were then signed.

Trade Agreement Details

LD071156 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Goods exchange between Finland and the Soviet Union will increase this year by about 1 billion markkas compared with last year, to over 30 billion markkas. The goods exchange protocol between Finland and the Soviet Union was signed today in Helsinki.

Finnish companies also concluded export deals with the Soviet Union worth 1.3 billion markkas during the visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The price and amount of oil to be imported from the Soviet Union was also agreed today. The agreement means that the retail price of liquid fuel will go up during January.

An agreement has today been also concluded on two Finnish-Soviet joint enterprises, in which, on the Finnish side, Eka Yhtymä and Finnair will take part.

In addition, two intergovernmental cooperation agreements were signed. President Mauno Koivisto was also present at the signing ceremony of the trade and cooperation agreements.

According to the goods exchange protocol signed by foreign trade ministers Boris Aristov and Jermu Laine, goods exchange between Finland and the Soviet Union will increase by about 1 billion markkas compared with last year, and the value of the trade will probably exceed 30 billion markkas.

The trade agreement is also balanced, which was secured through further exports of crude oil and oil products. The fall in crude oil prices last year dropped the value of trade between the countries to 29 billion markkas and caused a surplus of about 500 million markkas for Finland. The surplus is to be transferred to a special interest-bearing ruble account to be opened at the end of January, according to an agreement between the Bank of Finland and the Soviet foreign trade bank. About R300 million will be transferred to the account, which will be repaid by the end of 1991 according to a schedule agreed between the banks. The value of the Finnish claim is linked to a currency basket agreed between the banks.

Neste [Finnish state-owned oil company] and the Soviet Soyuznefteksport agreed today in Helsinki on the price and amount of crude oil to be imported from the Soviet Union during this year. Neste will import a record amount of over 16 million tonnes of oil and oil products from the Soviet Union this year. The deputy managing director of Neste, Kai Hietarinta, said that the value of oil imports is about 10 billion markkas. the new price which has been agreed for the oil imported from the Soviet Union corresponds to present world market prices, the level of which is \$17-18 per barrel, says Hietarinta. The new price of crude oil means, according to Hietarinta, that the retail prices of oil products will go up in Finland during this month. The aim of Neste is this week to put its proposal on the increase in retail prices to the pricing authorities. [passage omitted]

According to Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, the development of trade between Finland and the Soviet Union will be followed very closely this year, and preferably through a continuous negotiation process, so that the goods exchange can be increased from the basic level in this year's protocol.

At a lunch hosted by Sorsa in honor of the Soviet premier and Mrs Ryzhkov he stressed the significance of the new forms of cooperation between the countries. The prime minister said he is glad that Finnair, the first Western company to inaugurate flights to Moscow and also to Leningrad, has been a pioneer in joint enterprises.

The Finnish and Soviet premiers today signed two new intergovernmental agreements. They concluded an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful research into and exploitation of space.

An agreement was also signed on the speedy notification of nuclear accidents and on information exchange on nuclear power stations.

Sorsa Speaks at Luncheon

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 7 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports:

Summit meetings have become a tradition in the goodneighbourly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, it was stated by the Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa. He spoke here today at a luncheon held in honour of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Finnish-Soviet relations continue to develop steadily, Kalevi Sorsa stressed. They are dynamic, traditional and forward looking. The foundation of these relations is firm and the mechanism of our interaction is functioning smoothly. Contacts and cooperation between the two countries are characterised by genuine mutual trust and a spirit of goodneighbourliness.

Kalevi Sorsa dwelt on questions of Finnish-Soviet economic ties that have a long-term and plan character. For a lengthy period of time already the Soviet Union is Finland's biggest trade partner, he said further. In turn, Finland traditionally is a major trade partner of the Soviet Union.

Kalevi Sorsa noted the importance of developing new forms of cooperation between the two countries, in particular in the field of the peaceful study and use of outer space. An agreement on this was signed during the present visit. We regard the signing of the agreement on prompt notification of nuclear accidents and on the exchange of information on nuclear installations as important and timely as well, Kalevi Sorsa said.

We in Finland follow with much interest the working out of measures in the USSR to reorganise foreign trade, the Finnish prime minister went on. The possibility of creating Finnish-Soviet joint enterprises that opens up as a result of this reorganisation should be viewed as an important factor.

By deepening bilateral cooperation Finland and the USSR act also for the good of international peace and cooperation, Kalevi Sorsa said.

Ryzhkov Reply Reported

LD071509 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 7 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports:

"The practice of Most Favoured Nation treatment, genuine equality and respect of each other's interests has become firmly established in the economic ties between the USSR and Finland", it was stated by the chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov here today at a luncheon in his honour held by the Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

As a result Soviet-Finnish trade has increased fifty times during the post-war period. It was between the USSR and Finland as countries belonging to two different social systems that the first ever long-term trade agreements and long-term programmes of trade, economic, industrial and economic cooperation were concluded and ensured a steady development of economic ties on a stable basis, Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed.

But one should strive to use in the name of the future any positive experience accumulated in the past and make it the starting point for the search for new ways of developing cooperation, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers went on. We face such a task today. The rapid perfection of technology and scientific discoveries make new demands of economic ties between states.

We note with satisfaction, Nikolay Ryzhkov said, that a common approach to the questions under discussion manifested itself in the course of the Soviet-Finnish talks and that our exchange of views is being switched to the plane of concrete practical deeds. This is confirmed by the accords heralding the first steps in the creation of joint Soviet-Finnish enterprises.

The agreements on the peaceful uses of outer space and on notification in the event of nuclear accidents, that were signed today, will be of much importance not only for the Soviet Union and Finland but also for the further development of cooperation between countries with different social systems. Because outer space and nuclear power generation have become a symbol of our time and must serve only the good of man, Nikolay Ryzhkov stated.

In the political field Soviet-Finnish cooperation invariably serves the cause of peace and embodies progressive principles that got international recognition in the Helsinki Final Act. Soviet-Finnish relations, Nikolay Ryzhkov said, are becoming deeper and deeper, are developing in an atmosphere of goodwill and trust, and can serve as an example of the merging of the efforts of states for the good of progress and peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

International Conference Urged

LD071415 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS -- The USSR Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today:

The U.N. General Assembly has passed Resolution 41/43D that has not only reiterated the need for an urgent convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East but has also endorsed for the first time a call for creating a preparatory committee at the Security Council, with the participation of all its permanent members, to take the necessary measures to convene the conference.

A step has thus been made, which has cleared the way to settling the conflict situation in the Middle East in practice by collective effort, which the Soviet Union and other peace-minded countries have consistently pressed for all the time.

There is special satisfaction in the Soviet Union, which has voted for the resolution together with 122 other U.N. member countries, that the international community has approved, by an overwhelming majority of votes, a proposal by the USSR for setting up a preparatory committee for the conference's convocation. The extensive support won by that proposal in the United Nations, just as at the 8th Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, goes to show that efforts for a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement, for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East are entering a qualitatively new phase.

The position of the USSR that it is essential to start preparatory work without delay for convening an international conference on the Middle East and with this aim to form a preparatory committee at the Security Council was recently reaffirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet Union is far from pressing for any rigid, pre-fixed time-table on the work of preparing the conference. This is a collective matter which must be the subject of bilateral contacts and multilateral discussions, including at the preparatory committee once it is formed.

The prime need now is to start moving to untangle, at long last, the knot of tensions in the Middle East, which is dangerous to everybody.

The Middle East nations must be given the long-awaited peace and the reliably guaranteed right to national sovereignty, safe existence and development. This requires displaying in practice readiness to adopt a new mode of political thinking and build one's policy with account taken of mutual interests and on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. It is only thus that it will become possible to put a Middle East settlement on track.

'Active' Talks With Arabs

LD071721 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS — After the adoption by the U.N. of a resolution supporting the idea of setting up a special committee for preparing a conference for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, there exists a practical basis for starting the creation of the committee, Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said at a press conference here today.

Answering questions of journalists, he said that active consultations were going on between the USSR and the Arab countries directly interested in it and between the USSR and permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the best ways of pooling the efforts of all the countries with a view to getting together at the table of the preparatory committee and really preparing a Middle East peace conference.

Stance on Israel 'Unchanged'

LD071727 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS — The position of the USSR in the question of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel remains unchanged: When the causes that brought about the rupture of relations are removed, then conditions will appear for their restoration, it was stated by Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

When asked at today's press conference here about consular contacts between the USSR and Israel Yuliy Vorontsov explained that they were directed at the solution of a number of purely technical tasks. They concerned the possibility for a group of Soviet technical consular and administrative official to visit Israel in order to study the cases or wishes of Soviet citizens residing in that country and also to solve a number of other questions, in particular to inspect the state of Soviet property in Israel.

But during a meeting in Helsinki with Israeli representatives to our request of visas for a group of staff members of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to visit Israel the Israeli side responded with a lecture on the position of citizens of Jewish nationality in the Soviet Union. There are no visas to this day, Yuliy Vorontsov said.

BRIEFS

SUDANESE ENVOY DEPARTS — Moscow January 5 TASS — Aleksandr Moku, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Sudanese ambassador to the USSR 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah in connection with his final departure for home. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 5 Jan 87 LD]

FRENCH, U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD ASSAILED

PM081115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To End Interference"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has issued a statement on the increasing U.S. and French interference in Chad's internal affairs. Washington and Paris are daily expanding deliveries of weapons and military equipment to that country, while the French Air Force is already participating directly in punitive operations, the document states. Imperialists circles would like to turn that central African country into a bridgehead for making strikes against other sovereign states on the continent, and against Libya above all.

The interference in Chad is a graphic example of the disastrous consequences for the freedom and progress of liberated countries stemming from the neocolonialist policy of "neoglobalism" being pursued by the United States and its NATO partners.

On behalf of the Soviet public, the statement emphasizes, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries demands an immediate end to imperialist interference in Chad's internal affairs and supports the efforts of the OAU, the Chadian national patriotic forces, and the whole world's progressive public aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict by the Chadians themselves, without external interference.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PARTY OFFICIAL 22 DEC

PM061131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 22 December I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, received Teka Tulu, candidate member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the WPE Central Auditing Commission.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on progress made in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the constituent WPE Congress, and on the work of both parties' central auditing commissions.

The meeting was attended by Asrat Wolde, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR.

ARMY PAPER NOTES CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM061153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 Second Edition p 3

[V. Voytenko article: "Beacon of Freedom. January 1 Is Cuba's National Holiday -- Liberation Day"]

[Text] Throughout this century until 1959, the cost of arms, flag, and anthem were all that the people of neocolonial Cuba possessed. Limiting the country's sovereignty to formal attributes alone, U.S. imperialism assigned the Caribbean state the degrading role of raw material appendage of the U.S. monopolies.

Precisely 28 years ago, on 1 January 1959, the triumphal procession of rebel army columns through the streets of Havana marked the end of Batista's tyranny and U.S. domination on the island. With the victory of the Cuban revolution, which absorbed the experience and the traditions of the people's long liberation struggle, the "first free American territory" appeared in the Western Hemisphere.

Political liberation was continued by the process of eliminating socioeconomic dependence. The 28 years of revolutionary transformations have not only shown the world the outstanding achievements of a liberated people but have also confirmed, for the umpteenth time, a most important historical truth of the era -- socialism opens up new prospects, beyond the reach of previous formations, for improving working people's material and spiritual living standards. In the lifetime of just one generation, which had to start virtually from scratch, Cuba has become a country with a dynamic planned economy and a harmonious system of state organs. Grandiose achievements have been made in the education sphere -- not without reason was Cuba proclaimed a "territory free from illiteracy" soon after the revolution.

The dynamics of Cuban economic growth in the Second 5-Year Plan, which has just ended, contrast sharply with the corresponding development indicators of other Latin American countries, which have registered virtually zero growth in the gross social product, while their population's per-capita national income has remained at the 1976 level. In Cuba, on the other hand, there was an average annual growth of 7 percent in the gross social product in the last 5-year plan, which is higher than the plan targets. Qualitatively, new branches of the economy have arisen in the country and are developing successfully, while the construction of important national economic projects is proceeding at a rapid pace -- for example, the building of a nuclear power station in Juragua, a complex of oil refineries in Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos, nickel combines in Punta Gorda, and thermal power stations in Havana and Matanzas.

Much attention is paid to further improving the population's living conditions and to concern for the younger generation. More than 40,000 Cuban families are to be given new apartments in 1987. The number of places in children's institutions is to increase by 12 percent and the number of places in secondary boarding schools by 1.5 percent. The number of doctors in the national health system will increase by 10 percent.

Last year's Third Cuban Communist Party Congress has played a guiding role in further revolutionary transformations. Delegates at the congress approved a number of important documents, including the "Basic Guidelines for the Country's Socioeconomic Development in 1986-90," a resolution on the country's foreign policy, and they also ratified the party program. The congress noted that the future of the Island of Freedom is indissolubly connected with further strengthening the fraternal relations with the CEMA countries, including the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Cuban cooperation has developed successfully in the most diverse spheres -- in the agro-industrial, fuel, and energy complex, the nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy sphere, machine building and electronics, the chemical industry, transport and communications, and science and technology. The November visit to the USSR by Fidel Castro, the leader [vozhd] of the Cuban revolution, had great significance for the further development of the fraternal relations between the two countries.

Cuban foreign policy, which is an important factor in the struggle to stop the arms race and remove the threat of nuclear war, and also in the struggle against imperialist ambitions and neoglobalist plans, enjoys great prestige throughout the world. Cuba is consistently opposed to imperialist oppression and gives active support to peoples in their struggle for political and economic independence.

The Cuban people's heroic gains are all the more significant if you consider the fact that virtually the entire history of the new state has involved countering U.S. attempts to stifle the revolution. Washington administrations have been responsible for political and diplomatic pressure, sabotage, the formation of counterrevolutionary organizations and armed gangs, economic aggression, and the organization of an invasion by mercenaries. But not only has the Cuban revolution gone further and deeper than any other revolution in Latin America -- it has also been able to defend itself. The routing of the interventionists at Playa Giron was the first armed defeat for the United States in the Western Hemisphere and demonstrated the combat might of the Cuban Republic's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The people, who won their independence with weapons in hand, are prepared to repel any encroachments by imperialism. The "Bastion-86" large-scale strategic exercises involving more than 7 million people were evidence of this. Cooperation between the country's Armed Forces and civilian population in the event of a surprise enemy attack was rehearsed during these exercises in conditions as close as possible to those of combat.

The Cuban people's heroic journey to freedom and independence and their selfless labor in creating a new society have won the love and respect of all progressive mankind.

CPSU SECRETARIES ADDRESS PARTY TRAINING COURSES

PM061644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Studies"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres, study courses for leaders of lecture groups of the propaganda and agitation sections of the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms and lecturers for political organs in the USSR Armed Forces have ended. They studied questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU strategy and policy in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the June (1986) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. On the courses reports and lectures were heard on topical problems of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the international activity and the party organizational and ideological work of the CPSU in current conditions.

The students were addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and A.N. Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; I.T. Frolov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; A.I. Vlasov, V.V. Zagladin, Ye.V. Zaytsev, and V.P. Mozhin, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; G.D. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards; G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; F.D. Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy; V.V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union board; Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economy and International Relations; N.G. Basov, chairman of the All-union Znaniye Society board; N.B. Bikkenin and V.N. Sevruck, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee, personalities from culture and art, and scientists.

Great attention was devoted to the improvement of party leadership of lecture propaganda and to its restructuring. B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, I.K. Polozkov, first secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, V.A. Ivashko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and A.Y. Degtyarev, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, spoke on these questions. At seminars, there was an exchange of experience in strengthening links between lecture propaganda and life and increasing its role in activating the human factor.

KAZAKHSTAN'S KOLBIN HITS 'ARROGANT LOCAL TYRANTS'

PM081039 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Jan 87 p 6

[Xan Smiley dispatch from Moscow: "Gorbachev's New Man in Tough Mood"]

[Text] A savage speech by Kazakhstan's new Communist leader condemning local conditions, plus the continuing refusal of the Moscow authorities to let Westerners visit the area, suggests that unrest in the Central Asian republic is persisting.

Mr Gorbachev's dismissal on Dec. 16 of Mr Dinmukhamed Kunayev, 74, a close Brezhnev aide who had run Kazakhstan as a sort of fief for 24 years, prompted two days of riots.

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The Soviet press, which blamed the unrest on "hooligans and parasites" and was unusually frank in at first admitting the violence, has since given no details. But there has been an attack on the Western media for speculating on the causes.

And together with yesterday's sudden rescinding of permission for four Western journalists to visit Alma-Ata, the Kazakhstan capital, suggestions that calm has yet to return are fuelled.

Unofficial reports say that as many as 30 police may have been killed and scores of other people injured.

Further, the ferocity of a three-page tirade by the new Kazakhstan leader, Mr Gennadiy Kolbin, printed in the Jan. 4 issue of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, which arrived in Moscow yesterday, shows that the local inhabitants have much to be angry about.

This anger, it seems, was bubbling away irrespective of the anti-Russian Kazakh nationalism which probably helped stoke up the unrest.

List of Failures [subhead]

The new leader, himself a Russian and anti-alcohol-and-corruption puritan who may have caught Mr Gorbachev's eye while party boss of the Ulyanovsk region from 1983 until last month, made a catalogue of failings.

The housing situation in Kazakhstan, was appalling with people having to wait 15-17 years for flats. The quality and supply of food was dismal and much bread unfit for human consumption.

He condemned nepotism and accused officials of giving and taking bribes.

The areas's economy was "stagnant" and at least 270 enterprises had failed recently to meet their targets with textile factories making "primitive" products.

The huge republic, stretching from the Caspian Sea across to China, is a key source of oil, gold, coal and grain yet the industrial growth rate was a cause for "shame".

Finally, in what seemed like a scarcely veiled attack on Mr Kunayev and his associates, he said: "For a long time officials have become used to their high positions and have stopped distinguishing between workmanlike relations and servility and toadying. Such leaders have become idle and arrogant local tyrants".

KAZAKHSTAN LOCAL ELECTIONS SLATED FOR 1 FEB

PM071543 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 87 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Elections Scheduled"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has passed decrees designating 1 February 1987 as the date for the election of deputies to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata city's Mayskiy Electoral Okrug No 20, Aktyubinsk Oblast's Martukskiy Electoral Okrug No 70, Dzhambul Oblast's Chuyskiy Electoral Okrug No 155, North Kazakhstan Oblast's Presnovskiy Electoral Okrug No 344, and Chimkent Oblast's Slavyanskiy No 494 and Tobolinskiy No 500 Electoral Okrug.

The elections in these okrugs are being held to replace former deputies.

EDITORIAL URGES COMBATING OF 'SHORTCOMINGS'

PM071505 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Party Control"]

[Text] The restructuring taking place in the country is making increased demands on all party organizations. They must struggle actively to implement the decisions of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress and seek and find efficient new forms and methods of their activity. "And this can only be done," the Political Report to the congress emphasized, "through the efforts of all Communists, by means of developing democracy inside the party itself in every possible way, implementing the principle of collective leadership at all levels, and developing criticism self-criticism, monitoring, and a responsible attitude to work."

The successful fulfillment of the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development depends, above all, on the standard of party leadership of the national economy and an exacting attitude toward cadres for the condition of state, labor, and technological discipline and the moral and psychological climate in collective. The monitoring and verification of execution is of great significance here as a very important tool for restructuring the activities of party committees and primary party organizations. The ability to focus attention on the chief problems, to make considered, long-term decisions, and to achieve the fulfillment of what is planned is graphic evidence of the effectiveness of action.

Precisely this is confirmed by the practice of the Novyy Uzen Party Gorkom, which is constantly improving economic leadership methods and channeling the efforts of collectives into increasing oil extraction. Here tasks of intensifying production are closely coordinated with solving urgent social problems. It is significant that the gorkom backs up every resolution adopted with organizational work on the spot and strictly monitors the fulfillment of the planned measures. Their specific nature and the clear-cut definition of deadlines and responsible persons help to raise the level of executive discipline. The gorkom calls strictly to account those who permit mismanagement and laxity. The atmosphere of principled exactingness and strict monitoring of the activities of all party and economic components actively contribute to their restructuring -- which has a beneficial effect on the development of production and on educational work.

As experience testifies, a high degree of organization and strong discipline among cadres in labor collectives depend primarily on how party committees and party organizations organize monitoring of the execution of party directives and their own decisions and on whether they endeavor to ensure that their words are not at variance with their deeds. For it frequently happens that highly topical questions are discussed and corresponding resolutions adopted, but no progress is made. In recent years, for example, the Uralsk Party Obkom has repeatedly examined tasks of intensifying livestock raiding at plenums and bureau session. Shortcomings and omissions have been noted in the sector's development, and measures defined to eliminate them. What has been the result? For many years in succession now stockraisers have failed to meet the meat production and sales plans. That is worse, the surrender weight of cattle is falling. This is precisely the case then the party committee lacks a long-term approach to the matter and when the decisions adopted hang in mid-air. The lack of effective monitoring of their implementation is one of the reasons for this situation.

Improved monitoring and verification of execution is inseparably linked with the personal responsibility of every party apparatus worker. In this case the study of the local situation is of paramount significance. It is a question of an actual, detailed check on how the plan is being implemented. The demands of restructuring today dictate precisely this formula of action. The life of party organizations and labor collectives must not be judged just from written or telephoned reports. But people in some places are in no hurry to abandon the armchair style of leadership, and they substitute paperwork and numerous circulars for live contacts with people. Just such a flawed practice was "introduced" by Guryev Oblast's Makhambetskiy Party Raykom, which produces a large number of decisions. Both the apparatus is, of course, unable to monitor their execution. The raykom constantly asks for written local reports. The circulation of paper has literally clogged up all components.

Economic successes and the moral and psychological climate in labor collectives are largely determined by the personality of the leader. Production organization and the state of discipline largely depend on him. It is no coincidence that party committees and party organizations are held responsible for selecting, placing, and training cadres and are granted the right to monitor the management's activity, and special commissions are being set up for this purpose. Special demands are now being made on leaders at all levels for enhancing social production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets, and improving quality indicators. Every leader, whatever sector he heads, must be an educator. Constant contact with people and the study of their interests, needs, and aspirations must be an organic requirement in part, trade union, and Komsomol workers and economic cadres.

Party control must be "from above" and "from below." However, people in certain party organizations believe for some reason that only higher levels can call the chiefs to account. Thus, Communists of the "Lisakovskrudstroy" Trust stated at past report and election meetings that the collectives of its subdivisions could have worked considerably better and more efficiently if the party committee and party bureau had properly monitored and directed the activity of production commanders and specialists and called them more strictly to account for violations of schedules and construction technology and for inadequate use of internal reserves.

The slogan of the day is "the plan is law." This demand is binding on all sectors of the national economy and every labor collective. But the problem of improving product quality is now being advanced to the fore. Preparations are now in progress for the acceptance of a number of enterprises' products by State Standards Committee organs. Thus, certain collectives will have to really reorganize themselves, and the old yardsticks will prove unacceptable. Party committees and party organizations must take direct control of the preparations for state acceptance. Particularly as even under existing conditions many enterprises are producing output that does not correspond to the best models.

A special role in persuading people to work in the new way belongs to the implacability of Communists toward all negative phenomena -- use of official position for mercenary purposes, mismanagement, red tape, padding of data. This month the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee Decisions of Eradicating Deception and Data Padding by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the Kirovograd Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry." Many instances of the deliberate distortion of report data and of deception of the state have been exposed in the republic ministries of consumer services, light industry, local industry, construction, and construction materials and in certain others. This data padding is the result of inadequate party control over the work of ministries and departments.

There are diverse forms and methods of party control -- reports, information, private interviews, approval of references at meetings of Communists, collective discussion of the results of checks, and much besides. They must all actively promote the restructuring, the successful fulfillment of plans, and the acceleration of Kazakhstan's socioeconomic development.

CPSU VETERAN SCORES SELF-SEEKING COMMUNISTS

PM071359 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 p 1

[Interview with Semon Grigoryevich Komendantov, "participant in the events of the Great October Socialist Revolution" and member of the CPSU since 1918, conducted by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA: "October -- the True Beginning"]

[Excerpts] [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA] The Soviet people have begun the 70th anniversary year of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The country is undergoing resolute restructuring in all areas of life. What, in your view, must be done to consolidate the spirit of revolutionary changes?

[Komendantov] [Passage omitted] The year 1987 is the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. This is a special festive occasion in our lives. The Great October Revolution signalled the starting point of a new era -- the era of socialist building. The state of workers and peasants was born in labor and battle. [passage omitted]

We Communists of those years firmly mastered the lesson that a Communist is permitted no privileges save one, the privilege of being wherever things are most difficult.

So I sometimes wonder now how it happened that some party members began to forget this chief precept. What was it that we, the older generation, overlooked and when did this occur? Why did we not call such people to order in time? Leaders appeared who began their activity based on the principle of "looking out for number one" -- concerned with fitting out their own private residences and filling their offices with imported furniture. I have encountered such people in my career and was not afraid to voice aloud what I thought of them.

Forgetting Leninist principles is a dangerous business. It leads to apostasy, descent into the mire of petty bourgeois thinking, and loss of political vigilance. There are enough examples of this in our life, we all know them. It is a pity that there are leaders -- people to whom the party has entrusted high positions and who are required by virtue of their office to be at the forefront -- among those who have not fully understood the point of restructuring. Such figures harm not only the social sphere but cause great moral damage too.

We fought against saboteurs and deserters and severely punished party members who took just a kilogram of grain more than prescribed. V.I. Lenin described bribe-takers, bureaucrats, cheats, and all manner of spongers as direct enemies of Soviet power. And that is precisely how we should regard them today too.

The course of renewal adopted by the party at the 27th congress is not for nothing called a continuation of the revolutionary offensive begun in 1917. It is a struggle to purify the party ranks, a struggle to get rid of stagnation and routine. The country is undergoing restructuring in all areas, and a course of speeding up the development of industry and agriculture has been set. [paragraph continues]

But the most important part of restructuring must concern human consciousness. Many people had become accustomed to everything being decided for them from somewhere up on high. And inertia, passivity, and indifference were the result.

And there is another thing I would like to say. Our society's strength lies in the unity of all its nations. All of us -- Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Kazakhs, and Georgians -- are all citizens of the single great Land of the Soviets. This unity was born in the fire of revolution and strengthened during years of peaceful building. During the Great Patriotic War we all defended our gains shoulder to shoulder. But it would seem that some people have started to forget this truth and are trying to sow discord among the fraternal peoples. It is essential that the slightest manifestations of nationalists trends be repulsed most resolutely. This also is one of V.I. Lenin's behests.

May the new year bring further unity of the party and the people and may every Communist be able to say with a clear conscience on the day of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: I did my utmost to ensure the strengthening of the Land of the Soviets -- the offspring of revolution.

MEDICAL UNION TAKES BLAME FOR PAY RAISE DELAY

LD071232 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The head of the Soviet Medical Workers' Union, Lidiya Novak, has declared that the union is to blame for the violation of the schedule of raising the pay of health workers. She said in an interview that the union had taken (?an) active part in working out the document, but, when the document was carried out into life [as heard] it failed to defend the interests of its members.

The Soviet health minister, Sergey Burenkov, was personally responsible for the delay in paying new salaries and has been dismissed. Lidiya Novak said the situation was improving. A total of 7 million Soviet medical men and women will see a rise in earnings.

DOLGIKH, SHCHERBINA VISIT CHERNOBYL AES

LD071932 Moscow Television Services in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's video report from Chernobyl AES]

[Text] Today Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh visited Chernobyl. [video shows front of Chernobyl AES offices shot from inside car as it pulls up, then a group of 12 men with Dolgikh at the center walking toward the station] At Chernobyl AES he visited the set control panel of the first power set, where he conversed with workers at the station. he also looked around the machine hall and acquainted himself with the state of affairs at the fourth power set. [video pans control room with Dolgikh at the center of a group, all wearing white coats and hats; Dolgikh is seen talking to another group in the machine hall and walking round the station]

Comrade Dolgikh was accompanied by Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Obkom.

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MARITIME KRAYKOM SECRETARY REPLIES TO CRITICISM

PM071214 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 86 Second Edition p 4

[Reply by D. Gagarov, first secretary of Maritime CPSU Kraykom, under the rubric "Following Items in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "'Accessible 'Joint'"']

[Text] We report that on 9 December 1986 in the course of examination at a party kraykom bureau session of the question of "The Unsatisfactory Fulfillment of the CPSU Kraykom Bureau Resolution of 25 March 1986 on Questions of Combating Drug Addiction," the article "Accessible 'Joint'" published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 14 November 1986, was discussed. The article was deemed to be timely and relevant, and the facts set forth accord with reality.

It was noted that, for lack of control and failure to adopt proper measures to destroy hemp growing wild, the Pogranichniy CPSU Raykom Bureau severely reprimanded P.M. Pekhota, director of the Nesterovskiy Sovkhoz, with an entry on his record; reprimanded V.A. Yevodokimov, secretary of the sovkhos party committee, with an entry on his record; and severely reprimanded V.A. Dovgal, deputy chairman of the rayispolkom. Party proceedings were taken against V.N. Sukov, chief of the party raykom propaganda and agitation section, and leaders of the rayon agro-industrial association and the production sectors of the Nesterovskiy Sovkhoz.

By a decision of the kray agro-industrial collegium committee, for failing to ensure monitoring of the destruction of hemp, disciplinary proceedings were taken against A.S. Baranyuk, deputy chairman; V.V. Kompanets, chief of the agricultural chemicals supply section; and A.G. Slabosnitskiy, chief of a subsection of the agricultural chemicals service.

For failing to ensure fulfillment of the 25 March 1986 CPSU kraykom bureau resolution and for failing to monitor the destruction of hemp in other rayons of the kray, party penalties were imposed on senior officials of the party kraykom, the krayispolkom, the kray agro-industrial committee, and the vocational and technical education administration.

The question of party proceedings against M.A. Afinogenova, deputy chairman of the krayispolkom and chairman of the kray coordinating council for combating drug addiction; E.N. Blinov, first secretary of Pogranichniy CPSU Raykom; and B.R. Guz, chief agronomist of the rayon agro-industrial association, will be examined on their return from leave.

The krayispolkom and its agro-industrial committee is set the task in 1987 of pursuing work on the destruction of hemp constantly, at an early stage of its growth, without allowing it to ripen. Similar work will be done in 1988, which, in the opinion of experts, will make it possible, on the whole, to eliminate hemp. It is not excluded that the destruction of the main areas of hemp growth could lead to its cultivation in inaccessible places in the taiga, and therefore the krayispolkom hunting and forestry administrations are instructed to step up work to discover such places and destroy any cultivation areas found. The krayispolkom is instructed to step up the responsibility of city, rayon, settlement, and rural soviets of people's deputies for the destruction of hemp on farmstead plots, citizens' dacha plots, and land not used in the crop rotation.

Concrete measures are outlined to improve preventive and educational work among students at schools, vocational and technical institutions, technical schools, and VUZ's, to improve the organization of young people's leisure, and to create appropriate conditions for work and daily life, involving them in agricultural and other public work.

LATVIANS CENSURED FOR 'BUREAUCRATIC ABUSE'

LD081131 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The Communist Party leaders and managers at two industrial plants in Soviet Latvia have been severely punished for trying to prevent journalists from publishing facts about bad work at their plant. They refused to answer the journalists' questions and even tried to force a television crew to leave the plant grounds. Their actions have been censured by the first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, Boris Pugo, who described them as bureaucratic abuse.

YOUTH PAPER EDITORIAL VIEWS NEW KOMSOMOL RULES

PM021830 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Law of Komsomol Life" — capitalized passages within slantlines printed in boldface; last paragraph appears within a box and is printed in boldface italics]

[Text] The draft new edition of the Komsomol Statutes was published 25 December 1986.

/THE KOMSOMOL STATUTES ARE THE LAW OF KOMSOMOL LIFE. EACH AND EVERY KOMSOMOL MEMBER IS ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT./

Not only Komsomol members, but the majority of Soviet people are far from indifferent as regards the principles guiding the Komsomol in its activity. They are also entitled to express their opinion. The Komsomol's traditions and the experience of all generations of Komsomol members are our common property, and must be treated with solicitude.

/THE RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION WILL BE SUMMED UP BY THE 20TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS NEXT APRIL./ This congress will play an important role in the Komsomol's history.

Following the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress, our country boldly moved forward, renewing all aspects of society's life.

Changes are occurring in the economy and in the social sphere, in sociopolitical life, in public education and culture. A new thinking is being developed, and socialist democracy is deepening.

/A NEW AND BROADER VIEW OF THE POSITION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR SOCIOPOLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY'S LIFE IS BEING FORMULATED AND ASSERTED/ in the course of restructuring.

/"ONLY TRUST, RESPONSIBILITY, AND REAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE SOLUTION OF MAJOR STATE TASKS AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS, IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND IN THE SOLUTION OF QUESTIONS OF MORALITY AND ORDER WILL MAKE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE ACTIVE AND EVEN MORE DEVOTED TO THE IDEAS OF SOCIALISM."/ These words by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reflected the party's solicitous attitude toward the growing generation.

/THE AFFIRMATION OF THE KOMSOMOL'S LOYALTY TO THE PARTY CAUSE AND ITS COHESION AROUND THE CPSU IS A MOST IMPORTANT STIPULATION IN THE NEW EDITION OF THE KOMSOMOL STATUTES./ This objectively reflects Komsomol members' unanimous support for the party's innovative political course.

/YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE RESOLUTELY SPOKEN IN FAVOR OF THE ACCELERATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,/ in favor of restructuring, democracy and broader publicity, and reliance on initiative and self-motivation. Young people are seeking opportunities to prove themselves. This was demonstrated by the report and election meetings held in Komsomol organizations.

The Komsomol's prestige among young people under these conditions is directly dependent on how fully and consistently it will manage to express the young people's desire to move forward to the most advanced shock-labor sections in the struggle to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Komsomol's prestige also depends on how fully and consistently it will manage, relying on the initiative and independence of young men and women, to rid itself of the formalism, stage-managing, and bureaucracy which are alien to the very nature of a young people's communist union.

/THE KOMSOMOL IS A LIVING AND EVOLVING ORGANISM./

It is intolerant of stagnation and ossified forms and methods of work. Each new Komsomol generation, preserving its fundamental ideological and organizational principles and assimilating the experience of previous generations, brings into it the breath of life, the spirit of renewal, and the energy of youth.

In preparing the draft new edition of the Statutes, the Komsomol Central Committee was guided by the provisions of the new editions of the CPSU Program and Statutes.

To put it briefly, /THE ESSENCE OF THE AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS INTRODUCED IN THE STATUTES IS TO ENSURE FUNDAMENTAL RESTRUCTURING OF THE KOMSOMOL'S WORK, AS WELL AS A LINK WITH LIFE AND SCOPE FOR THE INITIATIVE AND SELF-MOTIVATION OF EACH AND EVERY ORGANIZATION AND KOMSOMOL MEMBER IN IMPLEMENTING THE ACCELERATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT./

The task of shaping Marxist-Leninist world philosophy among young people is listed as one of the Komsomol's most important tasks in the draft new edition of the Komsomol Statutes.

Young people's stance in life will ultimately depend on how they perceive the world and how they evaluate the phenomena of reality.

Today Lenin's behest to young people to "study communism" sounds more topical than ever before. It acquires a new meaning under contemporary conditions.

The Statutes demand of each and every Komsomol member to cultivate and nurture within himself the feeling of love for the motherland and responsibility for the fate of socialism and peace. They demand a respectful attitude to the history of the motherland and of the revolutionary struggle, the cultural heritage, and the experience of older generations.

The Statutes demand that each and every Komsomol member strengthen the friendship of the USSR's peoples, be a patriot-internationalist, and resolutely repulse any manifestations of bourgeois-nationalist ideology regardless of the guise under which they may be concealed.

Many of the Statutes' provisions are aimed at ensuring that young people learn to link their own interests to the interests of society. The Komsomol must make each and every one of its members clearly aware that the satisfaction of young people's material and spiritual requirements under socialism is limited by just one objective factor -- society's potential.

/THE ACCELERATION OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS WILL OFFER NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL./

In many respects, Lenin's idea that "people can become genuine communists only in joint labor with the workers and peasants" has a fresh sound to it today.

The attitude to work and study is a most important indicator of a young person's ideological maturity and culture.

To learn to place social above personal interests -- this is what is needed by any young person who has tied his fate to the young people's communist union.

Today's demand of all Komsomol organizations and of each and every Komsomol member is to be in the most advanced shock-labor sections of the struggle to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. It is incumbent on them, the draft Statutes note, to participate in the intensification of production, in the introduction of the achievements of science, technology, advanced experience, new forms of labor organization, and financial autonomy, in the intensification of the system of savings and thrift, in intensive study, and in preparation for life and work.

The draft Komsomol Statutes affirm the principles and norms of Komsomol life that have been tested by time. The principle of democratic centralism remains immutable. The amendments are primarily aimed at deepening intra-union democracy and expanding the self-motivation of Komsomol organizations.

The provisions concerning the activeness of Komsomol members and their responsibility as members of the Komsomol are further developed. The Komsomol's prestige and the strength of the Komsomol's influence are determined by young men's and women's attitude to Komsomol membership, their vanguard role in labor and study, and their participation in sociopolitical life. The Komsomol is responsible for the ideological and moral character of each and every one of its members. Each and every Komsomol member is responsible for the Komsomol. This is precisely the reason why the statutory obligations and rights of Komsomol members are being defined more precisely.

The new edition of the Komsomol Statutes reemphasize that the primary Komsomol organization is the foundation of the Komsomol.

Unfortunately, our union today does contain Komsomol organizations which have lost their prestige among young people primarily because they have become detached from life and because formalism has grown firm roots within them. It is our duty to do everything to overcome their detachment from life and from young people's interests. And this must be tackled by all of us together — rank and file Komsomol members, members of the elected aktiv, and Komsomol officials.

The Komsomol Statutes not only presuppose but make it incumbent on each and every Komsomol member to show concern for his organization, to struggle against ostentation, careerism, and window dressing, to boldly expose shortcomings in Komsomol work and to aim for their elimination.

In this context, one cannot fail to dwell on the fundamental question of swelling the Komsomol's ranks. Much is being said about it today, and that is correct. It must be emphasized in the first place that there must be no mass admissions [raznaryadki] to Komsomol membership. The Statutes lay down that front-ranking young people should be admitted to the Komsomol and that admission takes place on an individual basis. This creates all the opportunities to ensure that fitting young people join the Komsomol.

It has been proposed to institute candidate membership with a view to preparing young people for full membership of the Komsomol. As regards testing young men and women prior to admission to the union, Komsomol organizations have even now unlimited opportunities to examine those applying for membership on the basis of specific assignments. The training of a Komsomol reserve pool within the ranks of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Young Pioneers Organization must be organized much better than hitherto.

The draft new edition of the Statutes now entrenches the primary organization's right to make final decisions on admission to the Komsomol. Moreover, it is proposed to lay down that decisions on admission must be made by at least two-thirds of those present at the meeting, rather than one-half as laid down at present. The Statutes demand that each and every Komsomol member take a principled stance on the admission of young men and women to the Komsomol.

One of the most important features of the draft Statutes is the way the idea of stepping up the attention given by Komsomol organizations to every young person and to his needs and requirements runs through all of the document's sections.

With a view to meeting the interests of young men and women more fully, the Statutes demand of Komsomol organizations more active use of the right, vested in them by the state, to take part in solving questions concerning incentives and bonuses for school and university students and young workers and employees, distribution of housing and places in hostels, safety of adolescents at work and utilization of funds for the development of mass cultural and sports work.

Soviet young people are distinguished by a developed sense of civic duty and lofty moral qualities. Genuine heroism has been demonstrated by Komsomol members in daily labor, in the liquidation of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES, and in the performance of international duty. However, there are also among young people those who strive to live according to the principle of everything for themselves at the expense of society or family, who act as parasites and breach public order.

The draft new edition of the Statutes emphasizes that it is incumbent on Komsomol members to rigorously observe the norms of communist morals, to wage an uncompromising struggle against views and customs that are alien to the socialist way of life, to affirm the principle of social justice that is inherent in socialism, to be implacable toward breaches of socialist legality, and to affirm a healthy way of life. The statutes demand that considerably more attention be given to the organization of young people's leisure, the development of their scientific, technical, and artistic creativity, and their involvement in physical culture and sports activities.

The draft Statutes orient the Komsomol toward overcoming the contradictions that have developed between our union's democratic nature and the bureaucratic methods of leadership, between young people's dynamism and desire for innovation and the ossified forms of work. New tasks cannot be resolved by old methods.

The amendments being introduced into the statutes orient them toward the affirmation of collectiveness of leadership, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity in intra-union life. Leading Komsomol organs are made more responsible for assisting primary organizations, for generalizing and disseminating advanced experience, and for affirming the Leninist style in work.

The proposed amendments give particular attention to the improvement of the selection and placement of Komsomol cadres and their education. They must set an example in adhering to the statutes, must not allow any divergence between words and deeds, and must honestly perform their duties.

With due consideration for numerous suggestions, changes have been made to the timing of mandatory Komsomol committee plenums and primary organization meetings.

Young people's amateur activity movements and various hobby associations have been widely developed recently. These associations have produced positive experience as temporary Komsomol organizations which help to rally Komsomol members, strengthen their discipline and responsibility, and develop young men's and women's amateur activity. This is why the draft Statutes contain an additional provision on the establishment of such organizations.

The draft Statutes give much attention to improving the Komsomol leadership of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Young Pioneers Organization and formulate its objectives and tasks. The Young Pioneers Organization is defined as a mass, self-motivated Communist organization of children and adolescents in the Soviet Union.

It must be noted that some of the proposals that were received have not been reflected in the draft amendments to the statutes. This applies primarily to those that would result in the introduction of excessive additional detail in statutory demands and in questions whose solution is governed by Central Committee instructions and normative documents. There were quite a few proposals that the statutes should reflect the various forms of Komsomol work. It would not be expedient to do this, because the Statutes lay down only the fundamental principles and norms of intra-union life.

Of course, the amendments being introduced to the statutes do not, by themselves, guarantee high results from Komsomol work. It is not sufficient to amend the statutes, it is necessary to change the attitude to them, to enhance the responsibility of Komsomol members and Komsomol committees for rigorous adherence to statutory demands.

The press publication of the draft amendments to the Statutes has marked the beginning of a crucial stage in preparations for the 20th Komsomol Congress -- the stage of direct and broad consultation with Komsomol members and all young people on the most important questions concerning the Lenin Komsomol's activity. According to the Komsomol Central Committee resolution, the draft statutes must be discussed extensively at primary Komsomol organization meetings, regular Komsomol raykom, gorkom, and okruzhkom plenums, oblast and kray Komsomol organization conferences, and union republic Komsomol congresses.

The study and explanation of the draft must be organized within the system of Komsomol political studies, at all stages of the training and retraining of Komsomol cadres and aktiv, and in conversations, discussions, and round table sessions. High demands are made of youth mass news and propaganda media. They are called upon to provide a platform for discussing the amendments to the statutes and to collect young people's ideas, opinions, and suggestions. To put it briefly, each and every Komsomol member must be made aware of the meaning and importance of the amendments being introduced to the statutes. The discussion of the draft must be businesslike and constructive, must be closely linked with the tasks of restructuring within the Komsomol, and must help to boost the militancy of all Komsomol detachments and make them organizationally and politically stronger.

There is no doubt that proposals and suggestions on questions concerning young people's labor, daily life, leisure, and education and the Komsomol organizations' work will be made in the course of the discussion of the draft statutes. It is incumbent on Komsomol committees to examine them efficiently, to take effective measures, and -- as regards the most important problems -- to inform the party, soviet, and economic organs.

Not a single critical remark, not a single suggestion must be overlooked. The collective thinking of the millions of Komsomol members will help the 20th Komsomol Congress to analyze in depth what has been done and to map out the way to further improve the Komsomol's work.

The discussion of the draft amendments to the Komsomol Statutes is intended to serve the further development of Komsomol members' and young people's initiative and creative activeness in the struggle to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

We invite debate with Komsomol members, all young people in the country, party and Komsomol veterans -- to put it briefly, with everyone wishing to voice suggestions or comments on the draft amendments to the Komsomol Statutes. Your proposals will be examined by the Komsomol Central Committee Commission for the Preparation of Draft Amendments to the Komsomol Statutes. In order to facilitate the commission's work, we publish a cutout form which can be glued to an ordinary postcard and mailed to the Komsomol Central Committee.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS REPORTED

PM061525 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 35, 1986, carries on pages 637-639 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or G. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as published], and M. Smirnyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, to the following effect:

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S.S. Kolmakov is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, and A.A. Keller is relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products "in connection with his retirement on pension" (Aliyev and Smirtyukov, 15 September);

N.I. Rusak is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; V.M. Gavrilin, V.V. Gromyko, A.I. Kolesov, A.P. Lukash, and V.A. Nosov are appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport (Aliyev and Smirtyukov, 1 October);

G.N. Khlyabich is appointed USSR deputy minister of health and USSR chief state sanitary physician (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 10 October);

M.I. Pochkaylov is appointed USSR first deputy minister of construction in areas of the Urals and West Siberia (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 23 October);

V.L. Pyatibrat is appointed USSR first deputy minister of construction in southern areas of the USSR (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 27 October).

WRITERS UNION FORMS PASTERNAK COMMISSION

PM061500 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jan 87 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Commission on the Literary Legacy of B.L. Pasternak"]

[Text] By a decision of the USSR Writers' Union board secretariat, a commission on the literary legacy of B.L. Pasternak has been set up, consisting of: chairman -- A.A. Voznesenskiy; members of the commission -- I.V. Abashidze, I.A. Antonova, B.A. Akhmadulina, V.V. Bykov, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, D.A. Granin, A.S. Demidova, Ye.A. Yevtushenko, V.N. Yermenko, M.A. Zakharov, B.V. Ivanov, V.A. Kaverin, V.A. Korotich, L.P. Kravchenko, A.S. Kushner, L.M. Leonov, S.S. Lesnevskiy, D.S. Likhachev, D.F. Mamleyev, Yu.M. Martsinkyavichyus, A.A. Mikhaylov, V.I. Novikov, L.A. Ozerov, S.T. Rikhter, Ye.R. Simonov, M.A. Ulyanov, and A.A. Urban; executive secretary -- Ye.B. Pasternak.

The commission on the literary legacy appeals to all readers to send letters, documents, and photographs relating to the life and work of B.L. Pasternak.

Materials should be sent to this address: Ye.B. Pasternak, Apartment 70, Block 20/5, Pushkin Street, Moscow, 103031.

FURTHER DISSIDENTS TAKE UP MARCHENKO'S DEMANDS

AU071015 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Two Soviet dissidents held in Chistopol Prison in the Soviet Union have taken up the hunger strike waged by Anatoliy Marchenko, who died there on December 8, the Marchenko Committee announced here on Wednesday.

Valeriy Senderov and Sergey Grigoryants are serving seven and five years for "agitation and anti-Soviet propaganda".

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They have taken up Mr. Marchenko's fight for an amnesty for Soviet political prisoners and better conditions for all prisoners, especially an end to ill treatment by guards.

The Marchenko Committee also warned that the release from internal exile of leading dissident Andrey Sakharov should not eclipse the fate of other political prisoners still held in the Soviet Union.

SNOW AFFECTS VOLGA VALLEY RAIL TRANSPORTATION

LD070337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondent Ye. Orlov, identified by video caption]

[Text] The country's main railway routes continue to operate under difficult conditions. Today we received our correspondent's report from Volgograd.

[Orlov] Over the past few years, it has frequently been the case that reports were about snowless winters in the Lower Volga Valley. But look at the sequences we filmed in the city's streets today: It has been a long time since a snowfall similar to that which fell on Volgograd in the last few days of December and at the beginning of January was last seen here. [video shows snowy streets, clearing operations, people trying to help a car]

Particularly affected are railway workers from the Maksim Gorkiy marshalling yard, the main yard of the Privolzhskaya main line. It is usually the case that approximately 100 trains are put together here in any 24-hour period. Hundreds of thousands of metric tons of freight are received and dispatched to various parts of the country. All enterprises of the oblast, as well as the neighboring branch lines of the main line, depend completely on how steadily this station is operating. As a result of big snow drifts, however, this rhythm has gone wrong. Dozens of trains came to a halt at the approaches, both near and distant ones. Only 2 days ago, the number of delayed trains amounted to 30. The dispatch of finished output from works and factories and deliveries of raw and other materials and fuel were jeopardized.

As long ago as on 27 December, the oblast's party and soviet bodies set up operational headquarters to combat the elements. Thousands of people, workers, students, came to the aid of railwaymen. Track clearing proceeded around the clock. Each and every point came to be under special control. [video shows people lined up along track shoveling snow, building with "im. M. Gorkovo" plate on it; control tower outside view with train passing it by, view from inside the control tower, women sitting at panels there; snow-covered tracks, train slowly being shunted; man clearing snow from points with compressed-air hose, clear bits of tracks and points; man interviewed, cistern passing through on its own; close-up of caterpillar-mounted machinery on wagons passing through slowly]

It was found possible to transport a total of more than 6,500 cubic meters of snow away from the station's territory over these days.

[A.N. Krashchenko, head of mainline section] Irrespective of how well people are working, however, it would be desirable to have more snow-clearing equipment, equipment that can replace 200 people. In our section of the mainline, we have seven snow-clearing machines of this kind, but clearly that is not enough. It would also be desirable to have more reliable equipment. The section is already operating normally today. Trains are being received.

We hope that a normal output situation will be restored completely along the section in the nearest future and that work will proceed at the rhythm that has been set. Approximately 80 trains were put together at the Maksim Gorkiy yard today. This is already approximating the norm.

BACKGROUND TO 'ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV' DISASTER NOTED

PM061621 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 December 1986 carries on page 4 under the headline "Listing. This Was Happening in the Shipping Line's Work Long Before the Shipwreck of the 'Admiral Nakhimov' Passenger Liner" a 2,000-word article by special correspondents V. Gorlov and V. Yunisov, datelined Novorossiysk-Odessa-Moscow, analyzing the causes of the sinking of the "Admiral Nakhimov" passenger liner.

The two correspondents assert that problems began long before this accident occurred. They went to Odessa where the Black Sea Shipping Line (to which the "Admiral Nakhimov" belonged) is based to find out more about the accident now under investigation. They mention the names of Black Sea Shipping Line officials, from shipping line chief S. Lukyanchenko downward, who have been dismissed. The correspondents report that the commission set up after the disaster has thoroughly investigated the Black Sea Shipping Line machinery and made a "principled assessment" of its leaders' work. "But," they ask, "was the assessment itself principally new? In Odessa they well remember how in 1984, after routine checking, the shipping line's activity in selecting, placing, and educating cadres was deemed unsatisfactory. And 2 years ago strict administrative and party measures were taken against the guilty parties."

The correspondents list a number of near misses in shipping caused by crews' poor discipline and their irresponsible attitude to duty. Among the catalog of problems leading to the "Admiral Nakhimov" accident the following are quoted: drinking binges among the crew; outmoded lifeboats taking 30 minutes to lower to sea level; a deterioration in the caliber of "Admiral Nakhimov" staff (including inexperienced crew and staff, even a captain, who had been transferred from international shipping lines for committing various offenses); the crew neglecting to put passengers through the emergency drill; the crew failing to give passengers sufficient warning when the accident happened; the behavior of one particular senior officer in charge of passengers who neglected fellow crewmen and passengers to save himself; and the attitude of a "privileged circle of specialists" and certain unnamed "leaders" who placed their own interests and those of their relations above those of the shipping line.

The correspondents report that "75 percent of all violations in the Black Sea Shipping Line were attributable to command personnel."

Asserting that it would be "naive" to think that the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet "did not know the true state of affairs," the correspondents conclude:

" In the fullness of time the courts will have their final word on the actions of the captains and all those involved in the disaster."

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ALCOHOLISM, DRUGS, GLUE-SNIFFING IN ESTONIA NOTED

AU041902 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, Jan 4 (AFP) -- Some 5,000 Soviet youths in the northwestern republic of Estonia under age 18 sniff glue, according to a Soviet doctor, Evi Strij, quoted in the Estonian Communist monthly magazine.

About 22,000 alcoholics also live in the republic, which has a population of 2.5 million, the magazine added.

The figures seems to be part of a recent information campaign on drugs, which for a long time was a taboo subject in the Soviet Union.

Estonian official Endla Saar told the magazine "We must inform society of this tragedy," which she said had been going on for several years.

A year ago, Soviet authorities claimed that there were no more than 3,000 drug addicts in the country but last month, Deputy Interior Minister Boris Zabotin upped the figure considerably saying that they were in the tens of thousands.

CORRECTION TO DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW OF SAKHAROV

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "DER SPIEGEL Interviews Sakharov, Bonner," published in the 7 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Political and Social Developments Section:

Page R 12, last paragraph, line one: ...instance, Sergey Khodorovich, Shikhanovich, Koryagin, who struggled ... (supplying name)

Page R 14, penultimate paragraph, line one: ... make no sense if the Americans develop SDI, because ... (deleting extraneous period)

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT FOR ARCHBISHOP -- Moscow, 31 Dec (TASS) -- On New Year's Eve, Patriarch Pimen of Muscovy and all Russia awarded church honors to a group of clergymen. Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk was raised to the rank of Metropolitan of Volokolamsk and Yuryev. Pitirim headed the publishing department of the Patriarchate of Moscow for 25 years, carried out educational work at the Moscow Ecclesiastical Academy, and is well-known among those participating in the international peace movement. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 31 Dec 86 LD]

ACADEMICIAN RECEIVES AWARD -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Academician Yuriy Alekseyevich Mitropolskiy has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal were conferred on him for great services in the development of mathematical sciences, the preparation of scientific cadres, and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 2 Jan 87 LD]

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

OW071031 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0140 GMT on 3 January carries the "Rural Hour" program. Author Yuriy Chernichenko interviews Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNIL].

Chernichenko begins the program by asking Nikonov what the past year has taught us. Nikonov responds that 1986 has left us a rich legacy -- not only was it the year of the all-important party congress, but also one in which a new approach to Soviet agriculture has been outlined and introduced into practice. There has been a substantial increase in the productivity of, among other crops, grain. Moreover, the quality of produce has also improved.

Nikonov says: "This is the direct result of the new economic mechanism, which is already being felt. Furthermore, in the past year, interesting and promising starts have been made. These are not merely new shoots, but a much broader movement. I have in mind the appearance of intensive, high-production collectives in the rural economy, which, in practice, have demonstrated a breakthrough in productivity, increasing it by a factor of 3, 4 or even 10 in comparison with our average indicators."

Nikonov goes on to say that those collectives in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses working under contract arrangements have demonstrated their usefulness and set an example for future development. Nikonov continues by saying that the success of these collectives is that the participants share a common interest in the work, have trust in each other, and are compatible. They, unlike some others, also share a sense of responsibility for the soil.

Chernichenko points out that, in time, with the spread of such collectives, there will be a natural selection -- workers who are inefficient, are drunkards, or are simply not interested, will become superfluous. What will become of them? Nikonov says: "First of all, they will have to be reeducated. In our state, they will not remain idle. There is one area we must strengthen, and which will utilize quite a large number of people. That is the service industry. This has to be developed both in terms of quantity and quality. Therefore, there is no cause to speak about the possibility of unemployment. But people have to be reeducated and retrained."

Both Nikonov and Chernichenko agree that the benefits of such collectives, working at contract rates, are obvious. Not only to the participants, who are working many hours a day but are also rewarded by an income of between R500-700 per month, but also the advantages derived by the state and society as a whole. Nikonov says: "This is a major breakthrough. This is not a mere increase of a few percent in productivity. When productivity increases by three- or even four-fold, with all the ramifications of such an increase, this causes joy, but also concern. That is why certain enterprise leaders are not keen to create such collectives"

Chernichenko questions the wisdom of having huge areas of land under grain cultivation when, in some areas, the return has proven to be so low as to make them virtually unprofitable. Nikonov agrees that the commitment to extensive cultivation still lingers, but this is changing. Instead of the extensive methods, more attention is being paid to intensive methods -- use of fertilizers in areas where they can bring the most good. Chernichenko asks why is there so much land reserved for growing wheat, especially poor quality wheat, when there is a shortage of meat. Nikonov counters that, to achieve a greater supply of meat, more attention must be paid to growing fodder, particularly barley and oats. More beans, peas, alfalfa, and corn are also needed.

He recalls the attempt to grow corn in the northern areas of the USSR, ending in disaster. Part of the failure can be attributed to a lack of preparation. Nikonov says: "You no doubt know that a group called Sever [North] has been created, headed by VASKhNIL Academician (Goleyev). Representatives of several insitutes participate in this project. They have managed to develop a number of interesting quick-ripening hybrids, and this has allowed corn to be grown several hundred kilometers further north." Chernichenko interrupts: "Without adventurism, without dictates, without orders, but rather economic expediency and without retreat." Nikonov agrees saying that the return to the old mindless adventurism will never happen again.

Chernichenko compares Soviet resources in agricutlure with those in the United States, saying that the USSR has more tractors, uses more fertilizer, and has more land under cultivation. Nikonov cautions Chernichenko in making such comparisons, because of the U.S. climatic advantages and better soil and moisture retention. Chernichenko agrees that such comparisons are unreasonable, and goes on to lament that, in the past 20 years, the number of dairy cattle in the United States has decreased without affecting milk productivity while, in the USSR, the herds have increased, whereas milk productivity has not.

Chernichenko ends the program by asking what can be expected in 1987. Nikonov replies: "We see the new year as one of concerted and creative seeking; as a year of essential restructuring of science itself; and -- as we have been saying recently -- a year of double integration. On the one side, the integration of our rural sciences with fundamental sciences, with academic sciences -- this is already being achieved, but it does need to be broadened. On the other hand as the year of integration with production. New forms of production organizations, as well as in the sciences, will appear. That is rural combines, farms, production systems, not to mention scientific production associations, and the kolkhoz section of the sciences."

The report concludes with Chernichenko suggesting that another meeting, a year hence, should be held to discuss the results of this important year. Nikonov agrees.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-4 JAN REPORTED

LD050029 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 1-4 January. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 Jan -- No fileworthy reports monitored.

2 Jan -- No fileworthy reports monitored.

3 Jan
Workers and machinery have started working on the Uzbek cotton fields. (0304)

4 Jan
Thanks to heavy snow in the first days of the year, retention has already begun in Altay. It is underway at all the farms, and will be done on 3 million hectares altogether. (1400)

Trains carrying corn seed have left Northern Ossetia bound for the nonchernozem zones of the RSFSR, the Volga, the Altay, and the Far East. (2104)

RADIO, TV STATION COMMISSIONED IN MOSCOW OBLAST

PM061543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[Report by LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA correspondent I. Voronkov: "Antenna Over the Field"]

[Text] Moscow Oblast -- The state commission has commissioned the Volokolamsk Radio and Television Station -- the first in Moscow Oblast. Television viewers on the western outskirts of the Moscow district will now be able to watch broadcasts without interference on the first all-union program.

The television signal sent from the Ostankino television tower reaches television screens only within a radius of up to 100 km. Beyond that there is a zone of uncertain reception, in which Volokolamsk is situated. The station constructed in Volokolamsk will ensure high-quality television broadcasting.

The station has been placed on the highest site above sea level there -- a field on the territory of the "Panfilovskiy" Sovkhoz. Geodesists drove in the first stakes alongside the village of Shishkino 2 years ago. Then construction workers of the No. 18 "Mosobltselstroy" Trust and installation workers of the "Radiostroy" Trust with the help of subcontracting organizations set up a 250-meter metal mast on that spot and constructed the station building.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN KAMCHATKA REGION INCREASES

LD060310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] A group of scientists from the Institute of Volcanology of the Far East Science Center have made a systematic aerial survey of the active volcanoes of the North Kurils and south and central part of Kamchatka. Several days ago, Klyuchevskaya Sopka, the greatest active volcano of Europe and Asia, sharply increased its activity. Gases are now bursting from its crater and incandescent volcanic lava is shooting to a height of up to half a kilometer. A huge flow of lava is running down the western slope of the giant volcano. In the past 3 years there have been increases in activity atop Klyuchevskaya Sopka several times. A year ago, a big [word indistinct] blast rocked the area. The eruption of Klyuchevskaya is being constantly watched by experts.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION -- Vladivostok, 7 Jan (TASS) -- The "Kapitan Kondratyev" has arrived in the Antarctic. A new Antarctic base, "Druzhnaya-3", will be set up on the coastline in the area of Norvegia Cape. An MI-9 helicopter has been used to find a landing area, and scientific equipment and supplies are being unloaded. Pilots and scientists are now seeking a suitable place in which to establish "Druzhnaya-3". [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 7 Jan 87 LD]

RADIO RELAY INSTALLED -- A report from Kazakhstan: The town of Shevchenko and the remote village of Shetpe have been linked by a reliable, 100-km-long radio relay line powered by solar batteries. Transmission of the republic television programs has begun on it. The new communications equipment in use allows for the transmission of a television program and for making over 100 intercity telephone calls simultaneously. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 6 Jan 87 LD]

MARSHAL KULIKOV REVIEWS MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA

PM080908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 86 Second Edition p 2

["Book Review" under the headline "Collection of Military Knowledge" by Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, reviewing "The Military Encyclopedic Dictionary" (Voyennyy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar): chairman of the Main Editorial Commission -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev; Second Edition, Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1986, 863 pages]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state have struggled and continue to struggle for a world without weapons or violence, a world in which each people is free to choose its path of development, its way of life. But the policy of aggression and military threat which emanates from imperialism forces us to show constant concern for the defense of the revolution's gains and our mother land's security and, as V.I. Lenin taught, "to study military science properly."

The recently published "Military Encyclopedic Dictionary" -- a concise collection of knowledge on the whole range of questions of the defense of the socialist fatherland -- will undoubtedly provide useful support in this study.

The publication is timely, in my view. It is important to note that the editorial board and the authors' collective were guided in their work by new theoretical provisions put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, and have revised and enlarge the content of a number of articles.

In particular, there is a more profound, convincing exposition of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the Communist Party's persistent, systematic struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe and create a comprehensive system of international security. More attention is devoted to problems of war and peace.

Yes, the preservation of the military-strategic equilibrium is an important guarantee of international security today. "But the present level of the balance of nuclear and other types of arms on each side," the dictionary notes, "is excessively high, and the continuation of the arms race could lead to a situation where even parity ceases to be a factor for military-political deterrence."

The dictionary highlights the basic provisions of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and peace and reveals the essence of the new political thinking on this problem. "Militarism," "Aggression of American Imperialism," "Causes of Wars"...Those are the titles of a number of articles exposing the increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, which seeks to achieve military superiority and world domination, and analyzing the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) proclaimed by U.S. President R. Reagan -- a program for the militarization of space. It counts mainly on the creation of a large-scale ABM system and space strike systems using weapons based on new physical principles, which combined with strategic offensive systems, would give the United States the potential to inflict a first nuclear strike on the Soviet Union with impunity.

Considerable space is allotted to local wars and military conflicts in the Near East, Latin America, and Asia, for which imperialism also bears the responsibility.

The authors devote great attention to the growth of the CPSU's role in military building and in the leadership of the Armed Forces and to the party's activity to improve mass defense and military-patriotic work, enhance the combat readiness of troops and naval forces and provide them with technical facilities, develop military science and military art, improve combat and political training, step up the international education of Soviet servicemen, and improve the political and military unity of the Warsaw Pact countries. Alongside the strengthening of the principle of combine military and political leadership in the army and navy, the party demands an increase in the role and influence of military political organs and party organizations and the more effective use of party political work to improve organization and discipline.

The authors devote paramount attention to the exposition of Marxist-Leninist theory on war and the army, linking this closely with the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The course of accelerating socioeconomic development and achieving a fundamentally new condition of Soviet society will also ensure the necessary level of the country's defense potential, including all components of the combat potential of the Armed Forces..

An important place in the dictionary is occupied by the articles "CPSU Military Policy," "Military Doctrine," "Military Science," "Military Art," "Strategy," and other items on military operations on the strategic, operational, and tactical scale. They offer a scientifically substantiated classification of the system of knowledge of war and the army. Soviet doctrine, including military strategy, is defensive in nature and oriented toward ensuring the defense of the socialist fatherland and preventing world war.

The precise and profound nature of the formulations contained in the publication is an undoubted merit. For instance, military science is regarded as a "system of knowledge of the laws and military-strategic nature of war, the building and preparation of the Armed Forces and the country for war, and the means of waging armed struggle." It is further explained that socialist military science includes: the general fundamentals (general theory) of military science, the theory of military art, the building of the Armed Forces, military training and education, military economy and the Armed Forces' rear, and also problems of military history covered by this subject. Military science also includes the theories of control of the Armed Forces, armaments, and branches of the Armed Forces.

The articles on the military cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states and the combat path and peculiarities of building and preparation of the fraternal armies which watch over peace and socialism are pithy and interesting.

The printing of the work merits a positive assessment. It includes many photographs, color illustrations, maps, and diagrams.

The dictionary's merits are undoubted. But of course, it cannot fully replace a military encyclopedic publication like the eight-volume "Soviet Military Encyclopedia," published in a very limited edition in 1976-1979. The time has clearly come to republish this too, taking into account all the new trends in the military-political situation, the state of military matters, and the prospects for their development.